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INDIAN STUDENTS SHINE IN U. S.

THIRTY-eight students from 17 countries of the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America have completed a six-week course in Foreign Operations Administration (formerly Technical Co-operation Administration) at the Institute for Foreign Junior Technicians at Michigan State College in the United States.

The students spent three days in Washington.

Photo shows Harold E. Stassen (standing) director of the Foreign Operations Administration. Seated left to right are Isis Istiphani from Egypt, Gouri Bose from Calcutta, Caridad Cristina Garcia from Cuba and Manorama Parikh from Bombay.

MRS. PEARL COULTER, director and professor of Public Health Nursing at the University of Colorado in the United States, checks the thesis work of Sumitra Desai (centre) from Bombay, and Pansy Joseph of Lucknow, who received their Master's Degree in Public Health Nursing from the University in August.

They have been studying in the United States under a grant from the Foreign Operations Administration's student exchange programme.

WHEN MAHATMA SOUGHT CARVER'S ADVICE

SEE PAGE 4

Justus in The Minneapolis Star

"New sign for our foreign friends."

HOLLYWOOD STAR 'PSYCHS' HIMSELF TO ADJUST HIS EMOTIONAL CONFLICT

NEW YORK, (INS).

BURT LANCASTER, ever the Hollywood non-conformist, scorns the services of a professional psychoanalysist. He psychs himself. It could start a trend.

By Inez Robb

Back in New York, his old home town, for a vacation and the opening of his latest movie, "From Here to Eternity", Mr. Lancaster frugally cased his own complexes for me.

"My own anxiety neuroses stem from not accepting myself in the conventional role of a movie star," the movie star began.

"I accept that image of myself intellectually, but not emotionally," he continued, reeling off polysyllables like a Ph.D. "Intellectually, I accept the fact that both professionally and economically I am worth all that money they pay me. Logically, I can justify it.

"But emotionally there is conflict and I cannot quite adjust myself to that image. I keep worrying and wondering why the hell they give me all that dough."

"Be brave", I admonished Mr. Lancaster as he sipped coffee in a simple, non-Hollywood type two-room suite in the Hotel Pierre.

A Tough Guy

Mr. Lancaster is in a tough spot, whipsawed by emotions and intellect, since Hollywood apparently has every intention of continuing to force large sums of money on him.

It has been that way ever since he played a tough guy in "The Killers" and will certainly be even more so, since he is again slaughtering press and public as a tough guy in "From Here to Eternity."

If Mr. Lancaster sounds at the moment like an introductory course in psychology I, it is because he is a good father to his four youngsters, two girls and two boys.

"Mrs. Lancaster and I go to a group therapy class for parents run once a week by the school our two older kids attend", he explained.

"We discuss ourselves and our children. It is somewhat salutary to have the milkman, whose kids go to the school, turn on you—after you have described some little conflict—and say, 'Why, you big bum! What kinds home you running for your kids?' Then, maybe next week, you get to call him a bum."

Ego At Stake

Mr. Lancaster, who had a genius for stepping on the most important toes when he first went to Hollywood, says he has learned tact.

"By nature, I should be a director. In other words, I am bossy", he said, continuing with his psyching. "But if a director or a fellow actor does anything wrong now, I no longer stop production to tell them out loud that they got rocks in their heads and are crazy.

"Now I take them quietly to one side and explain why they're wrong", he said, with a grin. "Now I realize the other fellow's ego is at stake, too. Although when my motives are so pure, I can't understand why they should resent my suggestions."

"Doesn't anyone ever take a poke at you?" I asked.

"No", Mr. Lancaster said, putting himself up to his full 6 feet, 2 inches and flexing his muscles. "So far they have been deterred by my size, my apparent strength and my untested virility."

WEEK-END FUN

Slim Pickens, who is in "The Story of Will Rogers," was in the Warner gallery when photographer Bert Six said, "Now look pleasant—and in a few moments you may resume your regular expression."

*

Kelcey Allen, veteran critic who died recently, once admired an actor's watch. "Gee, Kelcey, I'd give it to you—only it has my name engraved on it," said the actor. To which Allen snapped back in reply: "There's nothing in the world to keep you from engraving the word 'From' in front of it."

*

A drama critic declared that he always praised the first show of a new season. "Who am I to stone the first cast?"

*

Star Dust

A movie queen nodded icily to a starlet being fitted for a mink coat.

"Yours?" she purred.

"Yes," smiled the young beauty.

"Hmmm," said the star. "It does a lot for you. But, then, I suppose you did a lot for it."

*

Marilyn Monroe, asked if she had anything on when she posed for that famous calendar photograph, replied, "Sure, I had the radio on."

*

A catty young starlet was overheard remarking to another: "Sorry I missed your birthday party but I couldn't stand the glare of so many candles."

*

Everything is so secret about those Naval Training Stations. Before I was allowed to do a broadcast from one of them, I had to swear that no one was listening.

*

In Hollywood, you're considered an outdoor person if you start riding around town in your convertible with the top down.

*

Abe Burrows, during a television panel show, was faced with the problem of guessing the identity of a mystery man. "Is he living?" asked Burrows hopefully.

"No," answered the quiz master. "He's dead."

Burrows scratched his bald pate nervously and ruminated. "Let's see now. Who do I know who's dead?"

Joe E. Brown, pinch-hitting for the regular MC on the "Breakfast Club", asked a woman contestant with four children: "I suppose that's the whole family?"

The woman replied in a very dry voice: "Well, there's a father, too."

*

In his review of comedy-pianist Victor Borge's act, a music critic observed tartly, "Victor Borge is no Horowitz."

That night, Borge told his audience, "I read that I am no Horowitz. How grateful I am for that! Because it would have been extremely embarrassing for my father, as well as for my mother, if I had been a Horowitz."

*

A neighbour's daughter is always underdressed or overdressed.

*

The unmentionables of yesterday are nothing to speak of today.

*

A woman is young until she takes more interest in how her shoes fit than her sweater.

*

The modern girl wears just as many clothes as her grandma—but not at the same time.

*

Legend printed on a Midwest diaper-service truck: "Tops for Baby's Bottom."

*

Abbreviations are always followed by a period—except on the beach when they are followed by a crowd!

*

Someone asked actor Tony Farrar how he remembered girls' names. With a grin he replied: "I never forget a sweater!"

*

If women dress to please themselves, it only goes to show that many of them are satisfied with very little. —*Sidney Skolsky.*

*

All ladies' hats are different because milliners rarely make the same mistake twice.

*

A girl's bathing suit is twelve square inches of material, completely surrounded by eyes.

*

A young girl is growing up when she wouldn't be seen dead in her dad's shirt.

What would women say if ... changed the length of their ... ers every year? *Lady A...*

*

Ad for a Nevada launder... "Commercial ladies who ... drive by and drop off their ... will receive prompt and cour... attention."

*

The only accounting for wom... styles comes around the first of ... month. *Frank R. Cann...*

*

"I took up this game," ... the hopeless golfer, "to deve... self-control."

"You should have gone in... caddying, sir."

*

The wife of a sportsman ... hibited her husband from bac... horses, but he continued to ... ble secretly.

One evening an old friend, ... aware of the prohibition, ... ped in and said to the pun... "Well did you have any ... with Millicent yesterday?" ... tantly the wife shot her husb... an ugly look and went out ... the room.

"You've torn it," groaned ... husband. "My wife think... don't bet. Now you'll have ... square this with her."

In a few moments when ... wife returned the friend ... breezily: "I say, Mrs. ... I'm awfully sorry if I misled ... just now. Millicent isn't a ... you know, she's a barmaid."

*

Mrs. Robinson was very ... rested in the new family ... had moved into the neighb... hood, and told her husb... "They seem such a devo... couple. He kisses her ... time he goes out.

"Why don't you do that?"

"Good Heavens," replied ... husband. "I don't even ... the woman yet."

PASSING PAGEANT

By KAM

The issue in Cambodia is whether Dr. Ho Chi-minh hold sway or Bao Dai gains ground.—Press matter.

—It's problematic. When either of them holds the final sway, the other is sure to gain his six feet of ground quick.

*

What happens to alcoholics.—Press heading.

—Reaching the dizzy heights—of the seventh heaven while boozing, then sinking to the lowest depths of Hades the morning after, while still snoozing.

*

It takes a lady to bring out the beast in man.—Press headline.

—Sometimes she does, we gladly admit, but often she drives out the best in man and turns him into a devil—the beast, to pay back in the same coin.

*

Search for God in mud and weed.—Press headline.

—Atheist readers might think this to be a case of a printer's devil, 'God' being wrongly put in place of 'gold'. The headline is correct. It refers to the miracle wrought by Dr. Carver, the noted American chemurgist and agriculturist.

*

Wedlock need not end in deadlock.—A scribbler's sophistry.

Certainly so, if the groom is well groomed to give the key of the locked safe, safely into the delicate hands of the bride.

*

Prof. Piccarde is coy about his dive—Says Brian Connell.

—As coy as a girl about to take a jump into the matrimonial main?

England regained the Ashes after 19 years.—An event the whole world rejoices over.

—Let England now build afresh her cricketing edifice, on the ashes of the old—as she did in other fields after 1945, the end of the disastrous World War II.

*

A Tanganyika farmer saved his life by thrusting his arm down an attacking lion's throat.—Press matter.

The Sadar-i-Riyasat of Kashmir saved the whole State of Kashmir by holding the 'Lion of Kashmir' by his ears and muzzling him 'ek dum.' Both of them deserve the title of V.C. (very courageous)!

*

The Windsors and Miss Elsa Maxwell have a feud—all over a party.—Startling news from America.

—Well, the 'affair' was not over a cup of tea. The estrangement is the result, it is alleged, of Wallis, the Duchess, not getting the 'proper amount of attention at the party', &c. May they soon make up, else the feud will give lot of food to the yellow press.

*

Miss Maxwell now threatens to bring out her book of memoirs, on September 15 entitled 'Autobiography', in which her "bomb explosions will make a few ears prick"!

The Windsors might well retaliate by bringing out a book entitled "The World and his Wife", thus proving it to be a H-bomb in reply to Elsa's A-bomb.

*

"A rare and radiant sense of humour keeps the Englishman's feet firmly planted on earth, while his head is in the clouds communing with the stars"—A scribe's portrayal.

—It's too true. That explains the stern refusal of the Blightywallas to lift their feet firmly planted on the Egyptian soil, and their heads (often clouded) communing with the stars of the Big Powers (Reds not excluded).

*

A Utrecht factory is going to turn out machinery by which it will be easy to develop and put photographs in any office.

—That's no news; already daughters of Eve develop rosy or grim pictures (as desired) out of mere negatives and nothingness.

*

Mrs. Xenia Field is the human dynamo injecting sweetness and light into her Majesty's prisons.

—We bow our head reverently before her. May her noble example be copied by the majority of her sex, who, alas, spread bitterness within the four walls of their homes, making them worse than prisons.

*

For a blonde to go brunette is risky—A fashion faddist's effusion.

—We think it is decidedly very risky for either of the species to Go At the other.

*

The news about Soviet Russia's new air-conditioned University with a botanical garden and a million-volumed library, opened in Moscow, is captioned 'The Pride of Moscow.'

May Soviet Russia's pride remain, but let her prejudice (against the Western Powers) be shed for ever.

*

Quarrel over curds leads to murder.—A press headline.

Harin Chattopadhyaya will have to change his pet caption of 'Come, taste these curds' to something like 'Come, detest these curds'.

Lana Turn... As Ice Crea... Soda Girl

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. (IN...

IT is true you can swig a g... milk in a Hollywood ... store and swoosh!—land in ... movies just like that.

Lana Turner did the trick ... an ice cream soda, but ... Dorn says it works just as ... with plain milk—warm.

Dolores was sipping her ... glass of warm milk and ... her own business, when a ... walked in, said "hi"—just ... that.

"He said 'Hi' and I said ... Then he asked me why I ... drinking warm milk in a ... store on a hot day. So I told ... I was trying to calm my ... because I had a date with ... to talk about a role I kne... wasn't going to get!"

The man asked her to ... pany him across the stre... Warner Brothers studios, ... would introduce her to a ... who might be able to help ...

"So I followed him acr... street," she laughed, and ... introduce me to the direct... he did give me this starring ... opposite Ranolph Scott in ... BOUNTY HUNTER'— ... that.

"The man? Oh, he was ... Baiano, THE casting direct... Warner Brothers.

"And it all happened on ... the 13th."

Dolores, a luscious ... born blonde who looks a lit... Lana, the ice cream soda ... never was one to believe in ... stitions or miracles.

"I never really believed ... story about Lana Turner ... discovered in a drug store," ... the new-found siren. "and I ... believed there was anythi... walking in or under a ladd...

"Now, I believe in miracles, ... cats, Friday the 13th, ... and Solly Baiano!"

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Lili

By Eric Arthur

Paul was the first to notice the girl tagging behind them like a homeless puppy.

What Has Gone Before

Lili, a poor orphan of sixteen, comes to a little French village hoping to find employment and a home with the town baker, an old friend of her father's. When she arrives she discovers that the baker has died and his family has moved. The proprietor of the store next door agrees to take her in, but she soon discovers that he has ulterior motives. She is terrified when he attempts to come near her and turns for help to a man who happens along as a customer in the store. He is Marc the Magnificent a handsome magician travelling with a carnival that is opening in the town. Lili is enchanted by his tricks, and her youthful heart is immediately captivated. Marc's companions are Paul Berthalet, a somber-faced man who limps, and Jacquot, a homely fellow with a big heart, both puppeteers with the carnival. Paul, knowing Marc to be a philanderer with a long record of feminine conquests, limps off in anger, when Marc says he will find Lili a job with the carnival.

MARC and Lili approached the square where the travelling arnival was being set up. Trucks nd house-trailers were everyhere. Men began unloading nts and stages; others strung nners and electric lights across uildings. As Lili and Marc enred the square they passed the ll pole with the ladder built into and the tank used for the eath-Defying Dive.' Nearby was puppet stage where Paul was at ork, and unseen, followed them th his eyes. At last they came a trailer brightly painted and earing the words:

MARCUS THE MAGNIFICENT
Prestidigitator Extraordinary

Inside, Marc sat down opposite li and said, "Now. What would u like most? A glass of wine? omething to eat?"

"Most I would like to stay with ou," Lily said. "I could cook, I ould keep the place clean, I could wash the dishes." With a quick impulsive movement, she left her place on the bed and knelt on the floor in front of Marc. "Please", she begged.

"Kiss me", he said, and she obeyed, kissing him softly on the cheek, then drawing back and looking happily into his face.

"How old *are* you?" Marc asked, a trace of doubt appearing on his face.

"Sixteen."

Marc, uncomfortable now, got up and walked away from her. "You can't stay here, Lili", he said. "I'll see what I can do about getting you a job in the carnival." He left her in the trailer and went outside. As he approached the puppet stage where Jacquot and Paul were working, he put on a jaunty air of masculine success. "Have you seen old Bizet?" he asked.

Indicating the large tent across the square, Jacquot said, "They're setting up. What are you going to do with that girl? She's very young."

Marc answered with a faint smile and a raised eyebrow. "She'll get older."

As he turned away Jacquot looked after the swaggering figure. "I could learn to dislike him."

The puppet, Carrot-Top, a loveable type with orange-red hair and an impertinent manner, popped into view on the little stage. Paul worked the strings and supplied the voice. "I already have", Carrot-Top said.

●

AT the entrance to the main show tent Marc spotted Monsieur Bizet and asked him if he might find a job for Lili. Bizet said he could use an extra waitress, but even as the old man spoke, agreeing to take Lili on, Marc's eyes were wandering outside the tent to where a voluptuous-looking girl was passing.

That night the carnival blazed with electric lights and flares. The carousel wheezed out its merry tunes, sideshow barkers hawked their human wares: a fire-eater, a lion tamer, an India-rubber man, a snake charmer. The townspeople came out in droves, dragging their many children along with them.

Before Bizet's main show tent, banners and lights announced that this was the "Cabaret de Paris". Flanking the entrance, giant posters depicted Marcus the Magnificent and his beautiful blonde assistant.

Inside the crowded tent, Lili, dressed in a garish scant costume like the other waitresses, squeezed her way among the tables which were spaced close together from one wall of the tent to the other. She tried her best to serve the noisy festive customers, but she made hopeless blunders. She was plainly not suited for the work. Try as she might, bottles had a way of falling off her tray and she was constantly bumping into people and backing awkwardly away.

The orchestra played a fanfare and a drum-roll. Monsier Bizet presented himself on the stage and announced Marcus the Magnificent. He appeared in white tie and tails, top-hot, cape and gloves. His movements were fluid and graceful as he removed the cape, gave it an extra swing and brought it down to reveal a beautiful young woman in an evening gown, Rosalie his partner. The two performed with great skill. Marc worked quickly and deftly, with perfect timing, always maintaining an air of distinction, even arrogance.

In the audience, Lili stood with an empty tray hanging forgotten at her side. She was entirely absorbed in Marc's act. But the magic tricks did not interest her nearly so much as Marc's charm, his intoxicating presence. At a table behind her one of the patrons tapped her arm to get her attention, but she only moved out of reach. Monsieur Bizet, seeing this, came forward and said to her, "You're a fine girl, but this work is not for you." He gave her her pay and told her to go change her clothes.

She made her way backstage where she found Marc gathering together the props from his performance. He did not see her at first. He was flirting with one of the dancing girls in the show. Lili tugged at his arm and smiled up at him expectantly, but he did not seem very happy to see her. She told him that Monsieur Bizet had fired her, and he suggested that perhaps she ought to go back to the proprietor of the notions' store. "That fellow wasn't so bad," Marc said. "He meant well. It's just the sort of job you should have." And bidding her a hasty goodbye, he rushed off, leaving her helpless and bewildered.

●

ON the puppet stage before a children's audience, Paul performed with his puppets. There was Marguerite, the little soubrette with golden hair and gaudy frock; there was Carrot-Top, the lovable tousle-haired boy; also Reynardo, the fox, with a leer in his eye and one in his voice, and the Giant whose features would be frightening if he were not so stupid and amiable. When the performance was over Jacquot went among the audience with a tambourine asking for contributions.

On the outskirts of the audience, Lili, once more carrying her suitcase, passed by. Though Paul saw her, she saw no one....nothing. She walked almost in a daze to the edge of the square where the trucks and trailers were parked. She had reached the pit of hopelessness and desperation, she was beyond coping with her situation. She sat down in the back of an empty truck and stared blankly ahead of her. Two men appeared carrying boxes of empty bottles and empty food crates. "Sorry, Mademoiselle," one said. "You'll have to move. We're loading the truck and moving out."

She picked up her suitcase and wandered back again to the square. It was growing late. Most of the crowds had already left the carnival. As she passed the puppet stage Paul emerged from his trailer and though she did not see him he watched her as she went by. She stopped at the ladder-pole of the death-defying dive, put her hand on one rung and slowly raised her head. It was a dizzying sight. She lowered her eyes, then slowly put her purse and her hat on the suitcase. All the while her face was blank. She was weary—weary enough to die. She started the climb up the ladder when suddenly a voice called out.

"Hey!" Then a whistle, and the same voice called, "Lili."

She paused and listened.

"Where you going, Lili?"

She turned, looking for the voice.

"Yes, I mean you, Lili....over here."

She looked over at the puppet stage. Carrot-Top stood alone in the centre of the stage facing her. "Come over here", he beckoned. "I want to speak to you."

Slowly she descended the ladder and came forward, never taking her eyes off the little puppet.

"Lose your job over at the cabaret?" Carrot-Top asked, leaning against the side of the prosenium stage, folding his arms.

She nodded.

"Forget it", he said. Suddenly the Giant popped into sight.

"Grrrr," he said fiercely to

(Continued on page 23. col. 2)

Inside the crowded tent, Lili squeezed her way among the tables, which were spaced close together from one wall of the tent to the other.

SECOND EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

ARE Women inferior to men.? A heated controversy is raging over that question and both sides will discover many surprises in the latest report by one of the world's foremost authorities on sex behaviour.

IF years had names, 1953 might be called The Year of the Second Emancipation of Women. There have been books to prove the equality of women, books proclaiming the superiority of women and books assailing the brutally of men for preventing women from becoming equal or superior.

Anthropologist Ashely Montagu points out that women live longer, are less warlike and more sensitive than men, and bear pain better; he insists that if men are often more creative than women in art, business and science it's only because they're trying to compensate for the smaller part they play in the creation of life. A distinguished French writer, Simone de Beauvoir, declares today's women are deprived of their rights by the privileged caste-men.

These feminist volleys have served only as a warmup for what might be the most controversial feminist book of all: the long awaited, recently published report. SEX BEHAVIOUR IN THE HUMAN FEMALE, by Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his staff.

BOTH SAME

Dr. Kinsey—considering men and women in their most basic relationship—has found strong evidence against age-old beliefs about sexual differences between the male and female. His findings, based on the thorough questioning of 5,940 women show that women enjoy love as much as men, that they are just as quick to respond physically (if the husband's approach is right), and that frigidity in women is far less extensive than most doctors and psychiatrists believe. He also challenges the long-held psychological theory that there is a difference in the levels of desire in the sexes. In some ways, the Kinsey findings may even indicate feminine superiority. He is nowhere near so extreme in his contentions as Ashley Montagu, who claims in his book, The Natural Superiority of Women, that a man is an incomplete woman whose life is warped from the day he realizes he can't have a baby. Dr. Kinsey does say, however, that women have stricter standards of behaviour than men, and that they seem to have certain biological advantages which make them hardier and sexually longer-liver than their brothers.

In comparing standards of behaviour, Dr. Kinsey cites one of the striking revelations of the 1948 Kinsey Report on the human male—that half of the married men he interviewed had reported relations with women other than their wives, many of them with dozens of other women. But the married women he questioned reported much less promiscuity. Only a quarter of the wives had had extra-martial relations by the time they were forty years old, and of these nearly half had their extramarital experience with only one man.

The Kinsey findings on premarital relations showed the same degree of variation: nearly all the husbands, but only half the wives, had had experience before marriage and 46 per cent of the women later married the one man with whom they'd had relations.

THE DIFFERENCE

The second Kinsey disclosure which seems to give women an edge over men also is based on a comparison with the findings reported in his first volume. In that survey of 5,300 males, Dr. Kinsey found that most men reach the peak of their desire at the age of sixteen or seventeen and go steadily downhill from then on. An average man of forty has only about half the desire he had when he was twenty; by the time he reaches sixty his sexual appetite has diminished by perhaps two thirds.

A woman's desire during her late teens or early twenties is less than a man's at the same age but her appetite and activity then continue almost unabated into her sixties.

That fact, says Dr. Kinsey, combined with the custom decreeing that a man must marry a younger woman, has led to one of the tragedies of our civilization—the husband often has lost some of his interest in sex by middle age, while the wife is still at her zenith.

These are among the more unexpected of Dr. Kinsey's new findings, but they are not necessarily the most important. Perhaps the key statement of his book is, "Males and famales are basically alike and would understand each other better if they realized this." The new Kinsey Report may become the No. 1 feminist book of 1953 because it gives Woman equal status with Man in a vital human relationship in which she generally has been considered the inferior.

Kinsey Report Starts Keen Controversy

In what way are men and women alike? Dr. Kinsey says, "We found no basic difference in the anatomy which is involved in the sexual responses of females and males, and we found differences in the physiologic phenomena which are involved when females and males respond sexually." That's revolutionary finding. Many psychiatrists, perhaps most, emphasize the importance of the woman's child-bearing organs in gaining physical satisfaction through sex. Simons de Beauvoir, in her book, THE SECOND SEX, says she resents nature of the peculiarly faminine physical characteristics, but she regards them as source of pleasure. Dr. Kinsey discounts their importance altogether, maintaining that they don't play a major role in satisfying a woman—that the most responsive area is that which is most similar to man's. And when he says he found "no differences in physiologic phenomena," he means that a woman's blood pressure, her pulse rates and so on are essentially the same as the man's during love-making. Most experts have held that women are much slower than men in achieving satisfaction. Simone de Beauvoir says a woman's climax is never as direct and specific as a man's. Dr. Kinsey discounts all such theories. A woman's response is the same as a man's he says: it's slowed down only when her husband talks or otherwise destroys concentration and rhythm. If it weren't for that, according to Dr. Kinsey, there would be little difference in the rate of response between an average man and woman.

FRIGIDITY

Then why the widespread belief that most women are frigid? It is a widely accepted figure among medical men and psychologists that one third of the college women who marry never attain sexual completion, and a noted gynaecologist-endocrinologist team, Dr. W. S. Kroger and Dr. S. Charles Freed, recently suggested that as many as three out of four women may be unresponsive to some degree. But here, too Dr. Kinsey's findings disagree with most previous theories. Nearly half the women report complete satisfaction in every experience, he says; the average wife reports it three quarters of the time. Again, his disclosures indicate that women react more like men than other experts have believed.

NEW FIELD

But if men and women are so similar physiologically, how does Dr. Kinsey explain known differences in behaviour, such as the greater promiscuity of men? Is the difference caused by the male and female hormones? Dr. Kinsey says no; estrogen and testosterone appear to have little to do with the patterns of response. Even after radical surgery has destroyed the mechnism that manufactures sex hormones, many women have an increase in desire. The same is true of those who have passed menopause and no longer can bear children.

Dr. Kinsey indicates that other hormones—manufactured in the Adrenal and pituitary glands—more nearly coincide in volume with the peak years of activity in both men and women, and that further research may link them more closely.

Meanwhile he can find only one major reason for the differences in the sex behaviour of man and women: what he calls psychologic, or mental, factors.

Dr. Kinsey writes: There is considerable evidence that the response and behaviour of the average male are, on the whole more often determined by his previous experience, by his association with objects that are connected with his vicarious sharing of another individual's experience The average female is less often affected by such psychologic factors." In other words, the average man is stimulated by memory, by literature, by visualizing future experiences. The average woman is not. Nearly all men, for example, react to the sight of an attractive woman, whether their wives, their financees or movie stars, but fewer than one woman in two reacts in a similar way to an attractive man. Nudity is extremely stimulating to most men; it seldom is to a woman. That's also true pornography and erotic art and literature; practically all of it is produced by men for men and it rarely stimulates women. Also, many more men than women have climatic dreams concerning the opposite sex; a large number of women report that they've had such dreams only one to six times in their lives.

SEX HORMONE MYTH IS EXPLODED

LIGHT AND DARKNESS

A curious statistic in Dr. Kinsey's report is that most women prefer "the more romantic atmosphere of a darkened room" for marital experiences, while a great many men like light. These preferences have little to do with "romantic atmosphere" at all, says Dr. Kinsey. It is just that the man gets added stimulation from viewing his wife. To the wife, visual stimulation is far less important.

Dr. Kinsey finds in these so-called psychologic dissimilarities an explanation of the principal difference in the behaviour of men and women. He says, for example, that they are the main reason why wives often are satisfied more slowly than their husbands. The average man, he says, is stimulated by looking at his wife, by thinking of past or future experiences, or by remembering erotic art and literature. With the help of such mental images, he remains aroused even when the physical action is interrupted. In fact he often interrupts it deliberately to make the experience last longer. But the average wife is not affected by nudity or by erotic thoughts, so any distraction or interruption may become a barrier to her full experience.

Dr. Kinsey says: "Many females are easily diverted when a baby cries and when children enter the house; when the doorbell rings, when they recall household duties which they intended to take care of before retiring for the night; when music, conversation, food or a desired smoke, or other non-sexual activity presents itself."

Simone de Beauvoir wrote, in a more poetic paraphrase of the same thought. "Sex pleasure in women is a kind of magic spell, it demands complete abandon; if words or movements oppose the magic of caresses, the spell is broken."

"But it is the man himself", says Dr. Kinsey, "who sometimes is responsible for the introduction of the conversation, cigarettes, music and other diversions. And he unwittingly may be responsible for the female's distraction because he does not understand that the sources of her response may be different from him."

The important requirement for the woman, he says, is constant physical stimulation, continued to completion. Most men do not understand that need; they often keep themselves at a pitch of excitement with mental images and stimulating conversation, and mistakenly think the woman is keeping pace. Actually, the wife's ardour may flicker out and need rekindling; the man who then accuses her of lack of affection doesn't realise that it was his own interruptions and distractions which caused her to respond slowly.

PROMISCUITY

Dr. Kinsey also uses these "psychologic stimuli" to explain the startling difference in the degree of promiscuity among men and women. "Among all peoples everywhere in the world," he writes, "it is understood that the male is more likely than the female to desire sexual relations with a variety of partners." Dr. Kinsey's own statistics provide dramatic confirmation of this belief for the first time. But why is it so?

The suspected difference in promiscuity has been rationalized with such statements as "The female has a greater capacity for being faithful", and "She has a greater responsibility in maintaining a home and caring for children." Simone de Beauvoir attributes it to the inferior position of women in our man—run society. She says that a woman restrains herself from being promiscuous she won't jeopardize her principal security—her status as a wife and mother. But Dr. Kinsey's studies have led him to believe that there may be a less complex reason: "It seems possible that the female is less often aroused—as the average male is aroused—by the idea of promiscuity."

He points out that a man can look at a woman across a crowded room and become stimulated by imagining himself having relations with her. He anticipates exciting new experiences. Most women, on the contrary, cannot develop desire merely by thinking of it. When they meet an attractive new man they rarely become stimulated just by looking at him. With few thoughts of promiscuity to inspire them, Dr. Kinsey says, they rarely often seek out affairs with men.

All in all, women will find much in the new Kinsey Report to convince them that the human female is a more continent and more civilized person than the human male.

CONTROVERSIAL

But one of Dr. Kinsey's major findings seems certain to cause heated controversy because it clashed head on with a deep-rooted moral standard, taught in churches and schools and steadfastly held by most Americans. He found that although women aren't naturally frigid, about 10 per cent of them in this country become frigid (men almost never do.) He then reached the conclusion that "our unrealistic moral codes are often to blame—that a girl who is forbiden experience with men before marriage sometimes finds it impossible to change her ways after marriage." The solution, he infers from the statistics and most Americans are likely to disagree violently, is to permit greater freedom before marriage. He says his figures show that nearly all women who had a complete experience in some form, while they were single also attained complete with their husbands in the first year of marriage—while nearly half the women without a complete experience failed to attain satisfaction that first year. The first year is important, Kinsey says, because "most males will not temporize and allow their wives months and years for the development of sex techniques."

Dr. Kinsey seems well aware than he is arguing against well held beliefs; but he contends that actions rarely conform to our beliefs—and when they do, he says, the results are often unsatisfactory. He points out that in the States girls of 16 to 19 can be sent to institutions if they engage in petting. In Michigan, a man can be setenced to life imprisonment for petting if he is over 16 and the girl under 16. In other States there are lesser penalties. Yet, Dr. Knsey says, the figures show that by the time teens nearly nine American girls in ten do engage in petting which is the principal outlet for single women because of pow

(Continued on page 23, col

HE LIVED WHEN Caesar RULED ROME

BY PALLE LAURING

DENMARK 2,000 years ago, at the beginning of our era—who lived there then and how did they live? What do we know about them?

NOWHERE else in the world has a face come so unspoilt down the ages as that of the Tollund man. Every furrow and wrinkle has been carefully preserved by the bog which was his grave for 2,000 years.

Head of the Tollund man. He lived 2,000 years ago, perhaps when Caesar ruled the Roman Empire.

They were harsh times. Four centuries before, the Scandinavian Bronze Age had been drowned in flood, fog, and cold. Two disasters together had obliterated that brilliant golden age. The climate changed: wind, cold, and water swept over shores and forests fields turned sour; meadows were flooded; cattle could no longer be kept out of doors throughout the year; lightly constructed summer huts ceased to be adequate. There was an end of dressing in short girdled skirts. And there was an end of buying bronze and gold rings from foreign merchants, for none came.

Advancing across Europe had come the Celts, cutting off Denmark's ancient trade routes to the south. Hunger and poverty stalked the country together. Settlements lay abandoned and Danish emigrants sought more genial regions farther south; the Cimbrians reached the gates of Rome.

But tough people stayed at home to contend with the new and adverse times. Houses were more solidly built with thick walls and roofs of turf. Cows and goats were housed in warm winter quarters. The wet, clayey fields set the peasants thinking and the new wheel plough, requiring many horses and oxen to pull it, cut for the first time through Danish fields. Few people owned their own horses or oxen; the labour was too heavy for one man, and so the Danish village developed.

Two Tribes

The villages were humble affairs—just low turf huts in forest clearings or on the wet moors. And they were widely scattered. Big expanses lay waste and it was a long way, through swampy forests, from one village to the next. The houses in the villages differed little, whether their occupants were considered rich or poor. But life went on; the community grew and assumed fixed form; laws and regulations were developed governing trade and tillage, relations with the supernatural—gods and spirits and the life of the clan. The country was not one nation, but was divided into two tribes, whose boundaries are distinguishable to this day.

The peasant community lived a steady life at one with the seasonal rhythm—sowing, harvesting and slaughtering—but it was not entirely cut off from the outside world. Strange objects reached the settlements from the south, traded from village to village; a few merchants still came, and some emigrants returned home.

However it may have come about, a few clans were able to boast that in their sacred mires they used sacrificial silver vessels, as big as bath-tubs, that had been wrought in Southern Russia.

New and unknown things appeared. The Roman empire had been founded and now spread, young and virile, on all sides. Gaul became Roman, Caesar crossed the Rhine, and in Rome Tacitus wrote a book about the Teutons, the tall, blonde people who lived in the endless forests of Germany and the lands right up by the nothern sea, which few civilized men had visited and where bears wore old men's hair and the sea was congealed to ice, **although the sun never set.**

But Tacitus and other Roman writers wrote about the German lands by the Rhine. Of Scandinavia they knew hardly anything, only vague rumours. Presumably the Scandinavian countries knew still less about Rome. We hear of Augustus sending ships northwards, and of their landing in Denmark and the inhabitants "requesting the friendship of the Roman people". It is a turn of phrase familiar in modern history, and we can almost guess the form which the Roman landing took. But we hear only of this one landing; apart from that no Romans were seen.

Bog Finds

This does not mean that life was peaceful. Archaeologists tell us, on the contrary, that there was war. Both Germans and Scandinavians had the custom of sacrificing the spoils of war to the gods that had given them victory. Everything was sacrificed—captured swords and spears and shields, the vanquished foe's every possession—and the objects are coming to light in Danish bogs today. Not just trophies from tribal frontier feuds, but the booty of armies on the march, whole nations migrating to newer and better settlements. The great migrations also reached Denmark; we have little knowledge of what took place, but we do see that something happened.

Weapons and helmets and coats of mail were deposited in the sacred bogs, besides tools—hammers, planes, and tongs—harness, scythes, and hay-rakes—all that a migrating people needed and carried with them. Here the journey ended, and the swords are bent, the shields split, the spears broken. Everything was "killed" before being sacrificed, for only the dead reached the gods.

Moreover, it was not so tempting to steal from a place of sacrifice.

Even the warriors' dice, game boards, and pieces were thrown into the bog. Tacitus tells us that the **Northern people loved games and would gamble for days on end, cheerfully staking everything—money, swords, and personal property, wife and children, even themselves.**

A few of the migrating tribes came from across the sea. Their boats were deposited in the bogs—admirable vessels presaging the Scandinavian trump card in the Northern European game, the Viking ship.

There is a rough simplicity about the thousands of weapons and other objects found: they are solidly made things—utensils, tools for artisans and warriors—and objects of splendour are very rare.

Daily Life

But if we know nothing about the precise historical events, we do know something about the daily life of the period. The diet was spartan and took in everything. Flowers and insignificant little plants now regarded as worthless weeds were carefully picked and tiny seds were gathered; nothing was wasted. There might be a porridge made from 10—20 kinds of seed, nourishing and good, but laborious to gather. Corn, of course, was unknown, and goats, sheep, and cows had to give what they could. Poultry had been introduced, and hunting remained important along with fishing in the sea and in streams and lakes.

Houses were warm but had only one long and rather narrow room. Cows lived in one end and people in the other with no partition between. Poultry, lambs and kids were kept above. The loom was a regular item of furniture and the coarse, hairy wool was made into clothing. Hose—stockings and drawers in one—had been invented but were only for the wealthy. Men managed with a skin cloak for day-to-day use. They were not oversensitive to cold.

It is more difficult to reconcile the dark earthen huts smelling of animals and deficient in cleanliness with the extremely fine craftsmanship in silver ornaments for ceremonial dress; yet these trinkets proclaim that the people had an eye for very fine workmanship.

But swords and pottery, cows and turf huts, flower seeds and silver pins are only a people's environment. How did they live? What did they think and believe? And what do we know about them? Not everything, of course, but something.

The finds themselves tell of respect for the gods and fear of the sacred laws; and they testify to a firm belief that it was both useful and necessary to do something, besides sowing and harvesting for the welfare of the settlement and the happiness of the individual.

The Romans tell us that the Northern tribes made human sacrifices in the bogs and that they deposited the bodies of executed criminals there. We now know that the Roman authors were right.

Some hundred bodies have been found in the old sacred bogs. All were in a region extending from the Danish Jutland down through north-west Germany and into Holland, for the reason, it is supposed that the bogs throughout this region have a special chemical character. **At least it is a remarkable fact that, in many cases, the bogs have preserved the bodies almost perfectly to this day, except that they have become darker in colour.**

A whole series of bodies has been found in Denmark in recent years, owing to the fact that shortage of fuel during the war set the peat spade going in nearly all Danish bogs. Not all are equally well preserved, nor do they all receive immediate expert attention; but in lucky cases what we find is almost incredible.

Deal To Unchaste

It is not, of course, certain in every case why a body ended in the bog, but we seem to be able to discern two groups. A large number—men and women in about equal proportions—were killed by stabbing or clubbing often the club was thrown into the bog along with the body. **The body of a young woman found in 1948 is an almost over-realistic illustration to Roman descriptions of how unfaithful wives were treated.** We are told that their clothes were torn off and their hair shorn, and that they were flogged, killed, and dropped into a bog. The body of a young woman was found at Borremose. Not only with her hair cut off, but scalped; the scalp with the hair on it had been thrown down beside her. Thin sticks lay alongside her and her face and head had been crushed with a blow from a club. Her skirt was thrown losely over her and she had been buried in the peat.

The same bog has given up several bodies, and was evidently an important place of sacrifice. Not far away was found the most magnificent sacrificial vessel known. It is made from beaten silver.

A little south of this, in a bog near Tollund, peat workers found the body of a man. The body as a whole was not well preserved, but the find was, and will probably remain, unique, owing to the astonishingly well-preserved face. **Nowhere else in the world has a human face come so unspoilt down the ages.**

Human remains have been preserved in many parts of the world. But the Egyptian mummies, even the best, have a dried and parchment-like appearance with their shrunken cheeks and always broken, dried noses. The Peruvian mummies rarely retain any real human features in the faces. Dried Maori heads and trophies from the East Indies and the South Seas as a general rule are completely soulless. Only the shrunken heads from South America have succeeded in retaining this mysterious, indescribable thing, so one might think that death had never really occurred, but then they have been reduced to only a few inches high.

The Tollund man's face has been preserved so we really feel we know him. It is a face rather narrow and not particularly large, a type one may meet with in the same district today. The nose is firm and well set—slightly crooked from the pressure of the peat, but that is all that has changed. There are calm furrows on the handsome brow. The play of the closed eyes has bee preserved intact—every little humorous winkle. The mouth is closed; the lips are strong and finely drawn and there is an unsploit touch of sober assurance in the corners of the mouth. It is the face of a sleeping man, a man who has just closed his eyes for a moment to doze. A mild and calm man, a peasant aristocrat, hardly a bondsman. We refuse to believe in his death. There is a living man behind the warmth and the fine humour of this face. He will wake up shortly. He has only slept—for two thousand years.

We have no idea who he is. But we know that when the settlement was in dire peril, when starvation faced the country or when other disasters threatened, they would sometimes make the supreme sacrifice, would sacrifice the chieftain himself. He was sent to appease the gods. Or he went of his own accord, allowing himself to be sacrified because it was his duty to give all for his people.

The Tollund man was not killed in any degrading way. His head was crushed. He was hanged; and the leather noose was left round his neck to prove to the gods his honourable death. For hanging was the sacrificial death. Odin himself was hanged, and the victims at the great pagan temples of Lejre and Uppsala were hanged too.

Whatever the background, seldom was the face of a dead man so serene and confident. It is so finely spiritual that we shall look in vain among Roman busts and the best portraits of the Renaissance for a face so human, so living, and so vital.

—Danish Foreign Office Journal.

talking of BOOKS

Genius Of Raymond Radiguet

RARE PHENOMENA IN LITERATURE

DEVIL IN THE FLESH: By Raymond Radiguet Translated by Kay Boyle. A Signet Book Published by the New American Library, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22 (245 Fifth Avenue New York 16). Pages 144.

FACTS AND FICTION: By W. N. Ewer; Chinese Puzzle: By O. M. Green Art and Ideology: By Francis Watson and Science and the people: By Eric Ashby. Casement Publications Ltd. Oak Lane, Bombay, 13, Park Place London. Price 4 as each. Pages 34.

RAYMOND Radiguet was one of those rare phenomena in literature—a child of genius who flashed across the French scene like a star. Only twenty when he died in 1923, his meteoric career amazed many of his contemporaries.

Like two other literary children of genius, Rimbaud and Chatterton, Radiguet was precociously experienced and had lived in the short span of twenty years through many of the experiences of manhood.

LE DIABLE AU CORPS—Devil in the Flesh—the earlier and better known of the two novels Radiguet left behind, and written when he was scarcely seventeen reveals this precocity to an amazing degree.

A story of adolescent love it is distinguished by its psychological penetration, its real romantic feeling and its purity of style. Aldous Huxley found in it, to quote his introduction to this fascinating novel, "a certainty, a directness, a swiftness and a simplicity—all the qualities in a word that we expect to find only in the work of the ripest and most experienced of artists".

The profound significance of this book as of his other novel, the COUNT'S BALL, lies in its concept of life and love. The characters seem caught in a tragedy of errors and crosspurposes. Marthe in love with the sixteen-year-old hero is so hopelessly confused as to her own true nature and his that she goes ahead with her engagement and marriage to Jacques. A tragic mistake that results in much suffering for all three. The young lovers cannot help seeing each other and their moments of clandestine passion are but inevitable. Not only they but their indulgent parents, their uncharitable neighbours, the innocent Jacques himself all contribute to the final tragedy. Marthe dies in giving birth to their child but in her last moments she seems to realise everything.

So too does the hero. "At the sight of this bereaved man so dignified and mastering his grief so well I understood that in the end order takes things in hand. Had I not just learned that Marthe had died calling for me and that my son would have a reasonable life?"

For many Radiguet's greatness lies in the spontaneous outburst of his book. He has succeeded in catching the essence of a lovely and fleeting experience, in analysing the heart of a boy and girl tempted by adultery. Said TIME MAGAZINE of the film of this book. "The lovers' childish gaiety, their anguish and fears have an almost unbearable intimacy all their own."

The bewildered Marthe cries, "Yes bite me, scar me, I want every one to know". And her lover thinks, "Her countenance was transfigured. I was even astonished that I could not touch the halo which shone about her face, as in religious paintings. But in the meantime this false pleasure caused me true and adult anguish — jealousy..." And later, "My jealousy pursued her even in the grave and I hoped that there would be nothing after death".

Radiguet's LE DIABLE AU CORPS is cruel in many parts and cruel with the egotism of youth. But as literature it has the beauty of experience simply recorded.

On Communism

CASEMENT Publications offer in these booklets a series of studies of important contemporary problems of world-wide interest with the aim of providing a complete critique of the latest thinking in the realm of current affairs. The authors are all recognised scholars and writers whose competence for the task is fortified by their extensive research and first-hand study of the problems involved.

Three of the booklets "Facts or Fiction," "Chinest Puzzle" and "Art and Ideology" treat the important problem of Communism from three different angles — its history, its art and the implications behind the rise of a new neighbour in Communist China. The principal sources used, Communist and other publications and the testimonies of thinking citizens of the countries involved, do not necessarily provide the whole truth concerning those subjects but together they make possible the thesis of the author, viz the brain-washing of youths and elders that goes on in Communist states.

His study, for example, leads Francis Watson, well-known broadcaster to conclude that the most striking single fact about Communism is its insistence that everything be fitted into the pattern of its doctrine. Not only political and economic life but literature and science, also art and even sport. All that it has produced is an art which is yoked to political revolution — an intensely different thing from art which is itself revolutionary. This Socialist realism as it is called further means the selection of all phenomena which show how the system of capitalism is being smashed and Socialism is growing. The limitations of this art are best manifested in Soviet exhibitions abroad where the reproductions are often monotonous and uninspired and in the fact that it is entirely dependent on a minority. Artists and writers can command no international contacts, in return for their contributions to the state they are offered social and economic rewards.

HISTORY FALSIFIED

To follow the State's much vaunted plan history too has had to be rewritten. Scholar Ewer diplomatic correspondent of the London "Daily Herald" piles instance after instance to show how facts are altered or adjusted in Soviet Russia to accord with the requirements of policy. A point that is illustrated amply in the history of the revolution itself. Every record, Bolshevik or otherwise, has proved that Trotsky was one of the chief leaders of the rising, next to Lenin himself. But in the short history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published in 1938 and officially stated to have been written by Stalin himself, the part played by Trotsky in the October insurrection is simply completely suppressed. Mr. Ewer suggests that after the quarrel between Stalin and Trotsky and the exile of the latter, the story of 1917 was quite deliberately falsified to claim glory for Stalin.

This ruthless treatment of facts, often alteration in the meaning of words, is typical in the writing of histories of Soviet and foreign states and of the last great War itself.

Thus, concludes, Mr. Ewer, history operates. "Current Soviet histories have not only become a college of propaganda but a chorus of courtiers." Could this be done indefinitely. The author does not attempt a conclusion.

Short as the pamphlet on China is, there is compressed within its covers a rich abundance of data. To support his judgment on the Chinese way of life under Mao Tse-Tung, Mr. Green, editor of the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai for twenty years provides first-hand material on the background of the system and on the shifts in the policy of Communists since the first favourable impressions.

The main charges against the Communists he sums up thus: "Conversion of China into a police state, drastic dislocation of Chinese family and social life, total intellectual starvation of the people, strangulation of private enterprise and initiative, highly prized by the Chinese, thought and speech controls calculated to poison the minds of the youth of the country and to liquidate the intellectual middle-class. In politics, the author avers, the highest governing body, the Central Government Council, is omnipotent, controls provincial, municipal and village councils. Other potent factors in this military dictatorship are the trade unions, China's New Youth League wtih its extreme bias, her docile Red Army and finally of course the People's Court which at best present a hideous mockery of justice. The focus on the whole is always on the development of the nerd mind and the re-education of the intellectual classes.

Old school teachers and professors have been dismissed and replaced by Communist-trained students; missionaries and priests have been forced out with a view to ousting imperialist influence, while novelists, dramatists, theatrical managers have all been given stringent orders that their efforts must be directed solely to the furtherance of Communism.

Finally new land reforms and collectivisation and forced labour schemes leave the peasant just as badly off. "It is a delusion for any people to imagine that somehow for them Communism will be different. Communism is always the same," concludes Mr. Green.

The thesis once accepted, the pamphlet forms a concise introduction to the people of a country which insists on being misunderstood.

SCIENTISTS' ROLE

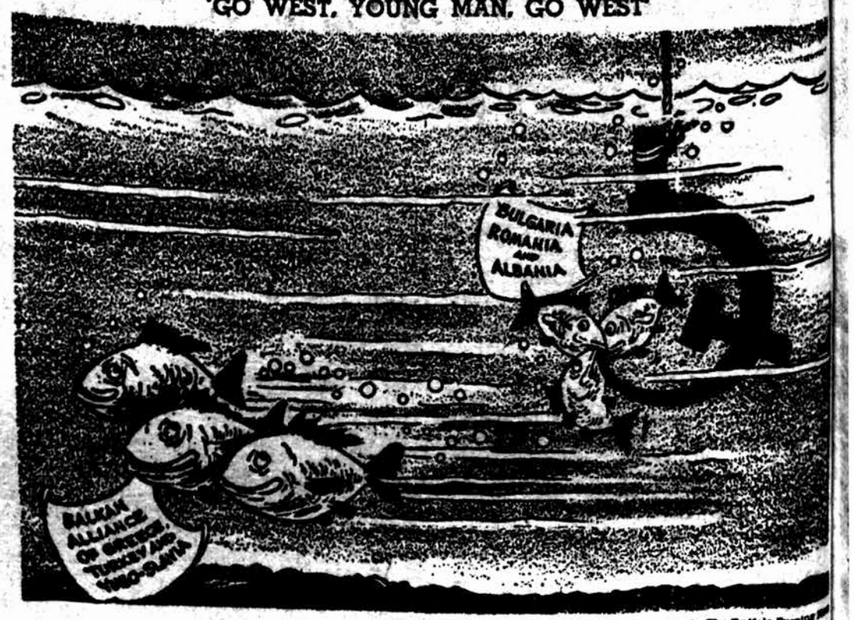
"Science and the People" stands apart from the other pamphlets in its consideration of a more abstract subject.

As Doctor of Science of both London and Dublin Universities Dr. Ashby's views on Science and its role in modern life cannot be overlooked.

How does the modern scientist work? What qualities go towards his mental make up? Dr. Ashby's thesis, scintillating with examples from life is anything but abstract. He makes an eloquent plea for scientists to be left free to conduct the disinterested and apparently unprofitable processes of observation and abstraction rather than turn their talents to the discovery of practical inventions and gadgets for the benefit of the people at large. This can only be achieved if the common man is made to feel that he is the patron of science, if he is given the opportunities to listen to what the scientist has to say about his own work and to distinguish between scientific method and mystery.

—P. D.

'GO WEST, YOUNG MAN, GO WEST'



Sketch in The Buffalo Evening

True Slices Of American Life

AN AMERICAN DREAM GIRL: By James T. Farrell. A Signet Book. Published by the New American Library, 501 Madison Avenue New York 22. Pages 240. Price 25 cents.

JAMES T. FARRELL has been bracketed with Hemingway as a great writer of realistic fiction, with Theodore Drieser as a faithful recorder of American life.

Beginning with his first book "Young Lonigan," a novel of life in his native Chicago, a whole generation of young Americans have gushed over his convincing and authentic style. And not without reason. It is a vehicle that can take the reader anywhere, to New York, Chicago, Paris or even a small provincial town and leave tracks in the memory for a long time to come. Farrell knows what it is to record the everyday routine, speech, thought and actions of ordinary to less than ordinary people.

"An American Dream Girl" is typical of his genius. It presents 21 stories varying in tone and in feeling from wry comedy and acid satire to deep psychology and compelling tragedy. Here is human ambition and frailty accurately pinpointed. "Have I got sun in my eyes" shows the comic dilemma of a small town man whose search for a girl friend in the big city of New York is hampered by their obsession with Freud and his theories.

In "Love Affair in Paris" two young lonely Americans meet in the gay city and part as desire is kindled and fades away. Yet another perfect psychological vignette is "A Misunderstanding" in which a man kills his wife for a perfectly simple psychological reason — she has never in her twenty years of married life replied to his questions directly!

PICTURE OF LIFE

Farrell is one of those men who are born in the America of today and show it fully in their work. Many of his tragedies are true slices of American life, typical of its kind is the title story, "An American Dream Girl." A cover girl, one of those thousands of American models, goes in for fun, excitement and love affairs to drown her fears of the past and of future loneliness. A picture of her life is slowly but surely unfolded before us.

"Such was her lifework, senseless dates, fears, terrors, with near breakdown every six months or so, visit to this old doctor she mentioned, the doctor holding her hand and telling her she is not a bad girl and then a repetition of the same thing. And she lived in her illusions of her own charm. If she made her face once into a mask, she was beautiful. She was contributing to her charm. And after this work after modelling and posing, after dates, after her night or two a week with her lover she would go to bed and there lie in terror of something unreal and unseen."

There are many other American tragedies Farrell depicts — unemployment, sexual inhibitions, poverty and drunkenness that blight the lives of the younger generation — and finally, phoney artistic literary pretensions that seem so ironic.

Keen critic of affairs that the author is, he is intolerably pained by the loss of a promising young life through the pernicious system of Negro persecution by the whites.

But all is not "idea" in his works — there are fine descriptive sketches in which imagination and descriptive power are firmly wedded. "The physical details of a city street, the speech of a family, the way of thinking of a couple and the very words in which they phrase their ideas, all these are genuine." This is a book to remind readers of the rich resources of American spoken and written. If nothing else author Farrell shows that a short story s typical of modern literature. can be as effective a personal experience.—P.D.

UNIVERSITIES IN U. S. A.

By ALFRED S. SCHENKMAN
International Institute of Educational Sciences, University of Utrecht.

IN THIS article, the author makes a comparative study of Indian, British and American universities and discusses how new universities have to fight for a place against 'prestige' institutions. He regrets that Indian eyes have been so effectively blinded by Oxford and Cambridge that they do not see the potentialities of their universities.

THE Indian observer of universities in the West is often blinded by the bright lights of Oxford and Cambridge. Many accidents are caused by these great universities not dimming their lights at the approach of oncoming vehicles, prospective students. But today, with the invention of polaroid lens, an Indian astronomer who is studying the magnitude and location of universities all over the world is able to get a clearer and more accurate picture of the world university scene.

No longer is every observer BLINDED by the splendid vision of the "High Street" or of the Cam when they creep into the telescope.

Yet, though time makes ancient Truth uncouth, it is difficult for an Indian to get an accurate picture of the American universities. He is either all against them, especially if he took his "foreign degree" in England, or all for them, thinking perhaps of HIS Alma Mater as Robert Maynard Hutchins thinks of the University of Chicago—"Not a very good university.....simply the best there is. There is a tendency for the Indian viewer of American universities to be slightly unrealistic, on either end of the spectrum. But our particular Indian observer is a model observer and sees things realistically through his telescope.

Now, in the United States as well as in Europe, there are prestige universities. These in the U.S.A. are Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. But in America the newer universites, the large state universities and numerous privately endowed universities, want a place in the sun; they want more prestige.

In India, institutions such as Benares and Aligarh are very modest in stating their claims because the old parent bodies (which are in another country) resent university immodesty. Benares and Aligarh, and Delhi and Madras, have all the potentialities of great universities, but the Indian eyes have been so effectively blinded by Oxford and Cambridge that they do not allow this to be admitted in public.

Prestige Grouping

Though it shocks the orthodox, it is a fact that in many respects the big American State universities (Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin) deserve a reputation equal to that currently enjoyed by Harvard and Yale. And why not Students are equally capable in all these institutions. Outstanding departments are found in all of them. These large state universities today have budgets larger than those of Harvard and Yale. In some cases these universities are able to draw big professors away from Harvard and Yale. There are thus many reasons for this new status of the state universities and our Indian observer sees them through his polaroid telescope.

But let us get a clearer idea of the "classification" of American universities. There is the prestige grouping, as our observer know from childhood. There is also a more realistic grouping of American colleges and universities on the basis of actual accomplishments and real service to the nation. Such a classification, the Universities of Chicago, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, etc., would rank in no way second to Harvard or Princeton.

In America, just as in Europe, there are these State (and Municipal) universities and the private. (Additional outstanding privately endowed universities are Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Rochester, etc. Among Municipal universities there are the City College of New York, the University of Cincinnati, etc).

But, again as in Europe, the similarities between the universities of these different types are greater than the differences. And save that the universities get sizable sums of money from the State governments, the details of teaching and administration are largely the same.

The standards of the universities, ultimately, depend on the degree of support given by the people; and it is not surprising that important Northern states with great resources often have outstanding universities as compared with many of the more poorly and less imaginatively supported Southern State universities or some of the privately endowed institutions.

The College in America, incidentally, our astronomer-observer sees to be an institution different from the Indian college. Universities in America are not affiliating institutions as here, and American colleges which have the same teaching function as the Indian 'grant degrees' also. There are actually hundreds of small degree-granting colleges to be seen, and these offer B.A. or B.Sc. courses. Some of these colleges are well-known, such as Oberlin and Swarthmore, Amherst and Antioch, Williams. More are known only to the statistician and to a very few other persons; great numbers of this type of unknown small college exist without reputation, but in their context they often play a worthwhile, though a humble, part.

Finance Worries

The financing of higher education being as important as it is —in every country—this Indian student of universities has to penetrate these mysteries. He sees that many of the privately endowed colleges these days are having troubles in making both ends meet. Even the colleges which are 'part' of outstanding private universities like Harvard or Columbia are seen to be not free from financial worries.

It is, again, the State College, the College which is 'part' of the State University, which today has fewest problems in the financial sphere. So that, in America as elsewhere, "money speaks" and our observer sees that this is changing time-honoured traditions and reputations in the American educational field.

So much for the institutions. Now the model Indian observer tries to find out what the American teachers are like. He looks first at university teachers and these he finds to be extremely well equipped professionally, in their own fields. In many cases they are world experts in their particular subjects. But too often they are specialists and not "generally educated". Further, there is a difference apparent between college teachers and university teachers. In the American university the emphasis is usually more on research and promotions are given for research accomplishment and not usually "merely" for good teaching. Research (or what seems to be very much like "production of papers) is what apparently matters, and teaching is all too often ignored.

Undergraduate Teaching

Smaller institutions in the U.S.—those Colleges of the Swarthmore or Antioch type—have developed their reputations more because of their standards of teaching, and the atmosphere is far, far healthier. To be sure, even these small residential colleges have an air of artificiality about them; but there is much less separation here between "education" and "life". And whereas in the Harvard, Columbia, Illinois type of institution most of the teaching of undergraduates is done by younger men, pressed by their own degree requirements, here at the small colleges teaching can more often be done by those who like it for its own sake.

Our observer sees that the record is pretty clear on this point. Good average small colleges made a significant contribution out of all proportion to their size. And the larger and "greater" universities do not contribute so much in undergraduate teaching as he had previous imagined.

Probably the larger a university the greater the malady of psychological isolation. Curricular changes alone cannot remedy the dangers of the situation, cannot give students a "feeling of belonging" to an institution which because of size itself has come to be impersonal. This is not the place to prescribe the cure — not that we are sure we know it — but our Indian observer in a flash of insight suddenly realizes that his fellow countrymen are too often blinded by the "tutorial system" of Oxbridge. The human relations 'framework' is perhaps less important, he sees, than people think. With a false "concept of Man" (or concept of "the student"), the tutorial system can be totally ineffective in curing this malady of psychological isolation.

But students 'can' still "belong" to places the size of Antioch — or of Allahabad, of Lucknow — or of Louisiana State University. In a university which runs up to tremendous sizes, the "loyalty" of individuals is often directed more to departments — and to teachers — than to the rather inanimate university bodies. And when students are given the right to help determine the purpose and goal of the departments, as often in America, then the departments can be outstanding indeed — as the telescope shows.

What happens, now, when the high-school student gets handed his diploma—many of them do not reach even that stage, having left school out of sheer boredom—and takes himself off to college. He knocks at the door of Harvard and if Harvard does not take him Columbia may, and if not Columbia the University of Vermont. (To complicate the possibilities further, he may even go to one of many "Junior Colleges" for two years of college studying — for something like an I.Sc. or I.A. programme). Our observer sees him being admitted at the University of Vermont. But wherever he goes the average American student is immediately put into the mould and if nothing untoward happens and he does the minimum amount of work required — the proper number of "units" or courses — he will, at the end of four years be given his degree, and in many cases with much deserved honours. Unlike his Indian counterpart, incidentally, the American student is more certain of receiving his degree for the examinations are not designed primarily as gullotine devices!

Now what does the average student get from his college education? In most cases a good specialist education, and that is all. He has been lectured at for four years (and with 2,000,000 college students, Americans are told that the lecture system has to stay) he has been treated often as an inanimate "thing" rather than as a personality. But his B.A. is the key to so many jobs, and he has that key. (The Indian observer detects an outlook that is unfortunately not strange to him).

By the time the American student gets his diploma in his hand he identifies B.A. with education, is convinced that because he is a specialist in one field — statistics, or Spanish, or....Russian affairs —he is now qualified to make pronouncements on anything. He can now differentiate without emotion between Truman and MacArthur, between Eisenhower and Stevenson, or that is what he feels. Some of the world's problems are due to the production — in all countries — of too many specialists who think that because they have degrees they are therefore educated and should be listened to.

Privilege Of Dcgree

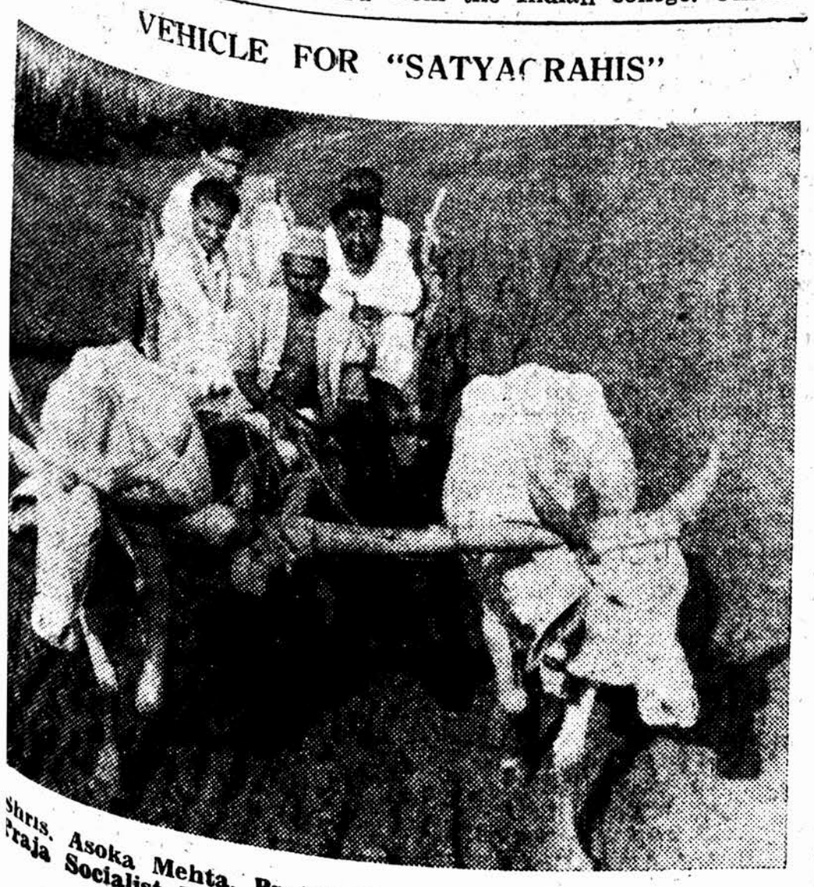
It is an unfortunate thing. Our astronomer sees that in America, as in India, they have devalued the college (or university) degree. But people still go for devalued currency. Not only is a university education in great demand

(Continued on Page 15 Col. 5)

'SATYAGRAHA' LEADERS ARRESTED

Mrs. Vasanti Shroff and Shrimati Kumudben Desai arrested by women police during Pardi "Satyagraha"

VEHICLE FOR "SATYAGRAHIS"



Shrs. Asoka Mehta, Pratap Shah and Dr. Amul Desai, the Praja Socialist Party leaders going by bullock-cart to offer "Satyagraha" at Pardi in Surat District.

Last Look Round

YEARS back there was a cartoon by Low. It depicted the dictators of the world. Hitler and Mussolini in their brown and black shirts. There were others too with Red shirts and green shirts, like Franco. And the dictators were strutting about in the glory of their respective uniforms, which helped them to get together their followers to wage their fights for power.

But these dictators were confronted (in the cartoon) by the diminutive figure of Gandhi, in his loin cloth. And probably he had a bigger following (to wage his fight against British Imperialism) than any of the other dictators, depicted by the famous cartoonist. And these dictatoirs put their fingers in their mouth because Gandhi who had a very big following had "No blooming shirt at all!" Wonder was depicted on the faces of all of them when they looked at the shirt — (uniform—)less Gandhi.

It is true that Gandhiji had "No blooming shirt at all." He did not give India any uniform. He found that Indians could not afford any uniform even for the freedom fight. The poor Indian had barely a loin cloth to cover his nakedness. Gandhiji with his unique genius decided that instead of giving a uniform to the Indian freedom-fighter, he would himself conform to the usual uniform of the poorest in the land. Instead of his enlisting his followers in any specific uniform for the freedom fight he thought and rightly too that he would himself accept the uniform of the poor Indian — the Daridranarayan — and live like him at least so far as his apparel was concerned. The poor Indian would feel that the great man taking to the loin cloth was in itself a recognition of the poverty and nakedness of the majority in the nation and would be able to realise that even Gandhiji was paying a tribute to the state of the poor man and could even in that uniform offer a fight to the mighty British Government. It was this determination of the Mahatma which made Sir Winston Churchill recoil from the thought of this "half-naked fakir" gatecrashing the Viceroy's House.

Fabric Of Uniform

THOUGH Gandhiji did not give any uniform to his followers in the freedom fight, he gave the country the fabric of the uniform for the freedom-fighters. For Gandhiji it was not just sufficient to adopt the dress of the poorest Indian — the loin cloth — to convince the people of the country that he was one of them — the freedom-fighters throughout the nation. He wanted to go deeper. He wanted that the fabric of his loin cloth should be that of the rough cloth, handspun and handwoven, in the village itself. Then only would his attempt at identifying himself with the Daridranarayan be complete without any reservations.

Thus was born Khadi — handspun and handwoven cloth. The poor in the rural areas, where agriculture is the part-time (seasonal) industry, have a lot of idle days to spend in the year without any profitable occupation to give them the much-needed sustenance. In the days of their forced unemployment or idleness, sitting in their own homes they could spin some yarn on their crude spinning wheels and by getting the self-spun yarn woven by the village weaver have their own cloth. Thus they would be saving some money required for the purchase of their cloth requirements, or earn some few extra annas utilising the hours when they had perforce to sit idle. That is how handspun and handwoven Khadi became, if not the uniform at least the fabric of the dress of the freedom-fighters of India under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

Ups & Downs

THE fortunes of Khadi and the village spinners and weavers have seen several ups and downs since Khadi came into vogue. With the intensification of the freedom struggle the demand used to be greater for Khadi and with the low-down condition of the political struggle the fortunes of Khadi seemed to go down during the last three decades or more since Khadi came into popular use. That was as at should be.

But India, even without a uniform for the freedom-fighters, attained freedom and the fabric of the freedom-fighter's dress seemed to be getting some support in the early days of independence. Some of the Governments tried using the fabric for the requirements of their lowergrade staff, but this decision did not stick on for a long time. None was very eager to make their purchases of Khadi, because it was costlier and also probably less durable for the purpose for which it was required. It is just possible that following freedom and the greater demand for Khadi, less attention was paid by the producers to the quality of durability of the fabric; and of course during the war years the price of Khadi, as that of other essential requirements, went up because it was not a controlled article. Slowly unsold Khadi stocks began to accumulate and in the fifth year of freedom last year, reports from several provinces showed that over a crore of rupees worth of Khadi was lying idle at various centres. It was time that the Government at the Centre and those in the States did something for relieving this situation with regard to the fabric which Mahatma had given to the freedom-fighters almost as a symbol of their struggle against British Imperialism.

Govt. Moves

THE accumulation of huge stocks of Khadi threw out of employment lakhs of spinners and thousands of weavers all over the country. In the meanwhile the plight of handloom-weavers, who produced saris, dhotis and other cloth out of mill-spun yarn also became pitiable to the extent that because of lack of work there were instances among them of suicides due to distress. Fortunately they found a champion in the Madras Chief Minister Shri C. Rajagopalachari, especially as the handloom industry was widespread in the South. After a lot of cogitation the Central Government decided to levy a small excise duty on all mill-made cloth and to utilise this collection for encouraging handloom industry and to subsidise Khadi.

Under this programme a Board has been appointed by the Central Government and it has shown some activity in sanctioning subsidies to reduce the prices of the present Khadi stocks and also to encourage future production.

Once India's Prime Minister Nehru was reported to have said that Khadi must depend on its "inherent strength". Those who have pleaded for subsidy to Khadi have instanced the sugar and even textile industries of India which have enjoyed protection in one form or the other for a long time.

Handloom products from India at one time could compete even with British homemade fabrics in their own home markets and Dacca Muslins and Morshidabad silks were highly prized rarities even for westerners. And it was to check this competition from India in the British textile market that the thumbs of many Bengal weavers and spinners of repute were mutilated under the orders of the British rulers of India!

According to one Northern India paper "over ten million workers support themselves by means of this industry". If these figures are correct then Khadi and handloom industry deserve protection and must not be allowed to languish in national interests.

It is also encouraging to read that a few days back Shri. Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Railway Minister, said that the Railways had purchased some lakhs worth of Khadi for uniforms and more would be purchased. President Rajendra Prasad also convened a conference of high-ranking officials of Government at Rashtrapati Bhavan at Delhi and urged upon them to make use of Khadi for their official reqirements though he did not urge the use of Khadi for the uniform of the police and military. The U.P. Government has called upon its, employees above a certain economic standing, to use Khadi for their dress. These are all encouraging signs.

But one is intrigued about the President's remarks aboult the uniforms of the police and the military. We know quite well it is a far cry from Dacca Muslims to the present-day product of village-produced Khadi. But even today Andhra has set a record in producing not merely fine quality of Khadi but extremely durable handspun-and-handwoven fabrics. The cost is undoubtedly more compared to Khadi produce elsewhere. But those who ha used Andhra Khadi can vouc that the elegance and greate durability of the material, co pared with Khadi from other pr vinces, compensates for the high price.

Andhra's Chance

NOW that Andhras are havi a new State there should nothing to hinder them from th very start to decide to have Kha uniforms for their police and oth uniformed employees of their Go ernment. Andhra Khadi, desp its higher price can stand goo competition with similar tex tured mill fabric. If the An dhra Goverment that is to formed decides to use Khadi all its requirements of cloth a uniforms, it will be setting great example to the whole the country, and give an im petus to good Khadi. Wh once there is Government de mand, there will be great com petition to supply good materi This will certainly increa production and put the Kha industry on a new footing.

The Board appointed by the Central Government has in plan the starting of resea centres for Khadi industry. Th is a very badly needed wo which will help the producti centres in various provinces step up the quality of their ou put and to see that it is marke able. Advice, after trials at search centres, on the selecti of the right type of cotton, pr per carding, making good sli and the use of different kinds charkhas, many of which are need of urgent improvemen should all help to produ GOOD Khadi.

A Warning

IN this connection it w not be out of place to sou a warning to some of the Kh workers. There are spinn groups in various cities towns of India. At the time the Gandhi Jayanti in Octo and at the time of what call Gandhi "Shraddha Paks during January-February, wo ers of these "Katai Mandi (spinners' groups) go round c lecting 'sacrificial' yarn during the periods. Individ spinners, many of them not p ducing yarn with proper tw and tensile strength, contri their hanks. These hanks woven and some kind of Kh is produced. This Khadi not often come to any th marketable standard. Care th fore, should be taken to co only such yarn which has tensile strength and can w weaving and good wear in fabric that is produced. research organisation that be set up should concern particularly with seeing handspun yarn is of good qu This is one way of lifting K from the doldrums into it has fallen recently.

Shri R. S. Hukerikar, man of the Bombay Legis Council, during his recent of Karnatak was reported have said at Bijapur that ners got more wages than Government paid for scarcit famine relief work. If th so, in the affected areas the good scope for handspin But here too production of lity yarn must be insisted if Khadi is not to suffer from one of the great ills has beset it.

With large-scale Gover purchases and government sidy to bring down the prices, with research work ing the producers and im marketing facilities under ages of the Village Ind Board and enthusiastic w giving their sincere thou the problem, we hope in sixth year of independenc Khadi industry will look a a smile to the future.

Big Business In Radon Gas

SUFFERERS THRONG URANIUM MINES

BY CHARLES KLENSCH

DENVER, (INS).

EVEN IF the mother lode has played out and The Atomic Energy Commission spurns the low-grade uranium deposits, there's still gold in them.

Thousands of persons from all over the nation are flocking to old mine shafts in the Rockies and paying up to dol. 10 an hour to sit on backless wooden benches and soak up radon gas, by-product of the decomposition of radium and the A-Bomb ore uranium.

They are sufferers from arthritis, rheumatism, bursitis, sinusitis, asthma and other chronic ailments who have sought elsewhere in vain for relief.

An ex-painter who has taken over a low-grade uranium mine at Idaho Springs, West of Denver, reports taking in as much as dol. 800 day at dol. 5 a 40-minute "treatment."

More Money

The former decorator, Robert W. Carroll of Suburban Denver, went into the radon gas business a year ago after reading a uranium mine at Boulder, Mont., was doing a rush trade at dol. 10 a visit. As one better business bureau official puts it:

"It appears there is more money in uranium from sufferers than from the Atomic Energy Commission."

Carroll issues a mimeographed statement at his lone star mine that visitors report relief from pain in seven of 10 arthritis cases, eight of 10 bursitis, nine of 10 sinusitis and nine of 10 asthma.

His advertising puts the claims more circumspectly:

"Relief from pain. Arthritis, sinus, asthma—you can now share nature's relief claimed by thousands! Let the natural radioactive gases of uranium give you the wonderful help experienced by others."

Carroll turned down a better business bureau request for a list of relief claimants who would substantiate his advertising claims by writing:

"....I don't feel I have the right to grant that permission—so as I denied the same right to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, I do deny you the same privilege of intruding into their privacy."

AEC Denies It

The AEC takes a dim view of medical claims for radon gas. The last AEC report to Congress pointed out "there appears to be no basis for concluding exposure to radioactive ore is of any therapeutic value."

The Commission may inadvertently be assisting radon gas mine operators, however. Many sufferers have the impression that mines which advertise they are licensed by the AEC have some sort of official endorsement.

Actually, the Commission will issue a license to any mine operator who makes application stating he anticipates bringing out uranium ore.

Public Health and Medical authorities agree the radon gas is harmless in quantities normally found in mines. The American Medical Association and its Colorado Society leave it at that.

But Denver's better business bureau and the State Health Department are concerned about sufferers not getting their money's worth, though officials ruefully admit there are dozens of enthusiastic testimonials for each complaint.

One of the nation's best-informed men on the subject is Pasqual Jacoe, Occupational Disease official of the State Health Department.

Jacoe has found varying amounts of radioactivity in clay, coal, lead, silver and uranium shafts. He notes the majority of the hundreds of abandoned metal mines in Colorado contain more radon than those which are promoting their radioactivity.

And he points out that men who've spent 25 years in the mines get arthitis, rheumatism, bursitis, etc. like anyone else.

Jacoe's associate, Industrial Hygienist J. D. Torey, dismisses the claims of relief as "'faith cures'—emotional appeal more than anything else."

Torrey adds if there were anything in the relief claims for radon gas there are hundreds of abandoned shafts with high radioactivity where sufferers could go and sit for free.

"FLYING YARDSTICK"

A "flying yardstick" has been developed by pilots and scientists of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to help them estimate the size of forest fires.

Called the aerial estimator, the device quickly reveals how much land is on fire. It also can be used to check the acreage burned after the fire has been brought under control.

The device resembles the reflector-type of gunsight used by some fighter pilots. A half-spherical mirror projects an image of known size onto the area being checked. Circles on the viewing glass provide the user with data which in turn will reveal the size of the area being checked.

To be installed in some government aircraft, the flying yardstick also can be used to estimate the size of timber stands, areas cut in timber operations, and the size of lakes and other geographical features.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Fight Between The Posts And Peeping Toms

NOWADAYS the inviolability of the Posts and the secrecy of the Mails is taken for granted, except in times of grave national emergency. Tampering with the Mails is a grave offence and the parties guilty of it are punished with the utmost severity. In the past, however, things were pretty lax, and all sorts of official and semi-official agencies were in the habit of prying into what the other fellow had written.

However, the victims of this official snooping were well aware of the fact and invented all manner of ingenious devices to frustrate the Peeping Toms. That infringement of the privacy of the Posts is almost as old as recorded history is proved by the fact that even the ancient Babylonians took measures to safeguard their missives.

In a very informative article he wrote for the American periodical 'Stamps' several years ago, Mr. A. Eugene Michel gives the history of the intermitten clashes which took place between those who wrote letters and those who wanted them intercepted.

It is a story of thrust and counter-thrust, of intrigue and extreme cunning, of stratagems being employed and cast off as soon as discovered, of subtlety and, occasionally, of violence. After going through the article one realises that getting pen to paper need not always be a hum-drum and routine affair.

Keeping written messages secret before delivery to the intended person has always been a problem. The early Babylonians secured the desired protection for messages on their clay tablets by plastering on a clay envelope and baking the envelope clay lightly. The message could be read only after the envelope was broken off.

Cipher or code was much used by the Romans and the early Caliphs, but then, as now, afforded protection only until its meaning became known to an outsider. Ancient Egyptians and Romans guarded the contents of their papyrus rolls by cord with complicated knots, and ends enclosed in clay or wax seals.

Spartan Batons

Spartan magistrates kept messages to their generals secret by the "baton" method. Of two identical wooden cylinders the magistrate retained one and gave the other to the general. The magistrate wrapped a strip of thin leather spirally around his cylinder, wrote the message lengthwise on the partially exposed leather surface, then unwrapped the strip and sent it to the general. Such a message could be read only by wrapping the strip similarly around another cylinder of exactly the same diameter.

Before the introduction of gummed envelopes, privacy of a letter was attempted either by folding the sheet and sealing where the folds met on the back, or by wrapping the letter inside of a similarly folded and sealed sheet.

Beeswax was the only sealing material employed until our present sealing wax was introduced from India. Garsias de Orta in a treatise published in 1563 mentions the use of sealing wax, and the first European letter sealed with this material is said to have been written to Frederick Count Palatime.

Wafers or discs made of a dried and coloured paste and for use in sealing letters made their appearance at about the same time as sealing wax.

Envelopes with only a gummed open flap for the final seal were invented and first used in England in about 1840. The immediate popularity of the gummed envelope reduced the use of sealing wax to Government and other super-important pieces, and for a time, the making of sealing wax slumped.

Sealing Wax

However, sealing wax has remained largely through compulsion of, or under certain conditions preference for, its use. Registered letters and parcels in some countries must be sealed with wax, and many dignitaries and private citizens still consider its use either essential or impressive on important mail.

To the same or greater extent that privacy is sought by the sender and receiver of a letter, persons bent on espionage or fraud may desire to violate that privacy.

Sealed pieces while in the mails of most Governments are held to be inviolable, except where fraud, crime detection, national emergency, or the like, plainly demand otherwise, and then, pieces may be opened officially only in extreme cases, and with unquestioned legal authority.

Prying Rulers

This was not always the case. Rulers in earlier days assumed the right to know everything their subjects did, and particularly when thrones were tottering or political intrigue was rife, the free communication of one person or village with another might be neither wholesome for nor desired by His Majesty.

Communications of every sort were openly or clandestinely inspected and findings reported. This disreputable practice was common to the end of the Eighteenth Century.

In England during the reign of George III (1760-1820), statesmen knew that their mail was clandestinely opened, and when privacy was essential entrusted their letters only to confidential messengers. Letters from Rome and other foreign powers appeared to be similarly searched for information for the Government.

The practice was not publicly known until in 1844, four persons, one notorious, protested that their letters had been broken open and read in the post office. It was admitted that letters of one of the four had been opened on a warrant, issued by authority of law.

Public Furious

The public, ignorant of this law, and long believing that letters in the mails were secret, was furious and clamoured for swift termination of such betrayal. Nothing short of complete secrecy in the case of reputable citizens was acceptable. An inquiry was at first avoided, but later was made by a distinguished impartial committee.

This inquiry produced startling revelations, and the obnoxious features of the former procedure were abolished. The secret office for espionage was said to have been in the London general post office and so cleverly concealed that only those in the confidence of the postmaster general could find the entrance.

In France, the secret opening of suspected letters was inaugurated before 1500, and was finally suppressed in 1848. Kings and their favourites delighted not only to penetrate political intrigue, but also to revel over scandals of private life.

Black Cabinet

Napoleon at St. Helena spoke contemptuously of the system, but confessed that the letters of his ministers and other officers were examined.

A "black cabinet" for the purpose was established by Louis XV, and existed as part of the post office department. Louis XVI (1774-1793), with his simple honesty, tried to abolish this, but the old tradition was deep rooted, and before long the "black room" was re-established.

This mysterious office had six or seven "experts" and was equipped with duplicate canceling stamps of almost all prominent post offices, with seals bearing arms and insignia of all Governments, with all combinations of initials, with every imaginable engraving device for exact duplicating, and with brushes and pigment for recolouring injured sealing wax. Even various kinds of string used in different parts of Europe for tying up mail bags were available for avoiding suspicion.

The dishonourable job of opening letters was supervised by one who was well fitted. At first, he merely picked out letters requested by the police, and sent such letters to the prefecture for opening there. Soon however, he became empowered to open, read, reseal, and cover up evidence of tampering.

Superb Skill

When a suspected letter fell into this man's hands, he inserted a special knife under the seal, and by skill and steady pressure he removed the whole seal without tearing the envelope. After the letter had been read and perhaps copied, the bottom of the seal was warmed to melt the under wax and the seal was again attached to the paper. Letters closed with gum or a wafer were still easier to open by means of steam or hot water.

Foreign mail bags passing through France were not respected. Only in extreme cases was the string on the bag cut, as the man usually contrived to strain the opening enough that contents of the bag could be removed.

No letter was safe from his prying eyes. The head of the "Black Cabinet" read Rothschild's financial correspondence, and letters of the Empress to her friends, and submitted the contents to the King.

Side Income

As a side line, this man increased his income by working surreptitiously for private clients also and opened much unsuspected mail. His examinations along these lines often disclosed damaging information to a patron. After the close of the empire, he was proven to have inspected the correspondence between the President and the Prime Minister and disclosed the contents.

This scoundrel was rarely defeated or discovered in his work, but he had narrow escapes and always a ready alibi. A diplomat, sure that his mail was violated, once forced into a seal a small hole that could be detected only with a magnifying glass.

He addressed the letter to the minister of his own country, and then requested by telegraph that the envelope be returned with seal unbroken and by private messenger. The hole had disappeared.

Confronting the post office with the evidence, the diplomat received the admirable assurance, "Yes, but that was not done "in France".

No Idle Threat

During the Mexican expedition, the Emperor not too confident of his generals, had their private letters inspected. One who sensed that letters to his wife were read by someone else first, posted the following letter:

To the Chief of the Black Cabinet:
Sir: The next time you open a letter to or from me, I shall cut your ears off.
General

The astonished chief realized that the general was quite capable and meant business, and the warning was heeded.

Only once was this Black Cabinet chief known to have been foiled. A Friebourg paper had published reflections on the royal family, and an ex-professor in Paris was suspected. The chief travelled in a railway post office, watched mail bags closed, watched all sorting and inspected every letter flung in at different stations along the line, but to no purpose. The damaging letters were carried by the locomotive engineer, and handed to a confederate.

New Belgian Charities

Belgium has issued a new charity series. Date of release was June 2nd, and the denominations and designs are given below.

80c plus 20c. trawlers at the quayside.
1 Fr. plus 20c. Bridge at Bouillon.
2 Frs. plus 50c. Quay at Anvers.
2 Frs. 50c. plus 50c. Namur Castle.
4 Frs. plus 2 Frs. Old buildings in Ghent.
8 Frs. plus 4 Frs. River scene at

Once Burned

Jamaica is to issue, on November 25th, a 2½d stamp commemorating the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh to the Island. It will be the fervent prayer of philatelists that the forthcoming stamp will not be in the tradition of the horrible 'Scout' set or of the hardly less notorious 'Constitutions'!

Globe-Girdler

The Brazilian training ship 'Almirante Saldanha', which paid a visit to Bombay some years ago, has battered Captain Cook's feet by circumnavigating the globe not once, but four times. She finds a niche for herself in stampdom's hall of fame with the issue of a handsome new stamp bearing her picture.

Ethiopia

Soon after the issue of the Ethiopian U.P.U. stamps, imperforate copies made their appearance on the market. Since this country has had none too bright a record in the matter of leakages in the past, the philatelic world thought that the responsibility lay with someone in official quarters. Now the authorities have issued a statementsaying that such leakages have occurred entirely without their knowledge. Needless to say the 'imperf.' U.P.U.'s will NOT be catalogued.

New Solomons

The British Solomon Island will receive the first of their Queen Elizabeth stamps early next year, and the details of the designs chosen for the series are given below. The denomintaion are not known at the present moment.

Portrait of Mendana and sailing vessel of the sixteenth century.

View of Henderson Airfield.

Schooner an anchor.

Map of the Solomon Islands.

H. M. Swallow, and chart of her voyage to the Islands in 1767.

War canoe of the Western Solomon Islands.

Prow of War canoe framing portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.

Arms of the Protectorate on a background of a native geometrical design.

New Liberians

Liberia is soon to have a 'Transport' set, which will consist of six values. Designs and colours will be as follows:

12c brown, Road Building,
25c magenta, Ships in Monrovia Harbour,
35c purple, Diesel Locomotive,
50c pale Indian red, Free Port of Monrovia,
70c green, Roberts Field Airport,
$1 ultramarine, William V. S. Tubman Bridge.

All the above stamps are for air mail use and will be placed on sale around August 3rd.

Last Of The 'Esternachs'

The Abbey of Esternach is almost as familiar to collectors of modern Europe as the Orval Abbey of Belgum. Both countries have issued charity series to provide funds for the rebuilding of the historic abbeys. Esternach is evidently almost completely restored, for Luxemburg is putting out a final charity set in the near future.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Suspensions

The wave of suspensions against Bombay's footballers reached its peak on Wednesday, September 9 when six upstarts had the hammer thrown at them for various reasons and for varying periods.

If example is to be any precept then the suspensions 'sine die' against I.C.L.'s Walter D'Souza and Parab will stem rank unsportsmanship among our footballers, particularly, those who feel they are the indispensables."

To many the background is beyond the iron curtain, so to speak; but it is reliably felt that since two of I.C.L.'s players Shanker and Gulab Singh were dropped from the originally selected State side, Walter and Parab felt sympathetically towards them.

Of course, the WIFA received a note from Walter's employers that the necessary leave could not be granted as the firm was busy with some purchase work, but at the same time Walter was granted leave to go to Calcutta with his own team, I.C.L., for whom he is now playing and they

Walter D'Souza

have reached the quarter-final stage.

Parab's Case

Parab's case was a totally different one. He did make his intention of not making the trip only in stages, but it appears he had reasons for doing this. Officially, he informed the WIFA. that he had domestic troubles. Yes, that was indeed, correct as Parab's wife was seriously ill and there was no one to look after her during his absence. It so happened that some relations, who were staying with her, left for their native place and so Parab was really in a fix.

Did the WIFA go into this? Were they right in judging these players in absentia and could they not call these men for a hearing? Putting a man on the carpet and giving him a merciless thrashing is no justification for such harsh action.

I am also given to understand that I.C.L.'s VIP's met Walter's employers and after much deliberation secured leave for a period of 15 days. Did the WIFA go to this extent?

Justified

The WIFA were fully justified in taking action, but I object to their mode of procedure and feel a reconsideration would be the right thing. Serious repercussions are likely and I doubt very much whether the soccer authorities will be able to face such problems during the Rovers Cup Football tournament.

I do not suppose the WIFA have any explanation to offer in the case of Sawant, who went to Calcutta and did not play a single game due to his injury, thus running the chances of another man and being a passenger. Sawant may as well be made an example off for neglecting his leg injury and not reporting to the authorities when questioned both by coach Mandon and President, R. F. Munshi. Isn't a fair trial or clean slate envisaged?

Ugly Incidents

UGLY incidents on a football field seemed to be on the increase at Parel this season and little seems to be done about this state of affairs despite the fact that it is a continuous affair year after year. Why not completely close the playing field, leaving a gap of about 10 yards from the side lines.

A visitor to this country enlightened me on the way violence or crowd breaking-in on to a field has been stopped in Brazil. A 12 foot wide or more pool of water or ditch separates the crowd from the ground. Good idea this for our very unsporting crowd!

Recalling Sunday's incident at Parel in the Satiranjan Shield, I must say that the BEST boys behaved 'red'. Eight minutes before the end Azavedo, the BEST fullback kicked John Fernandes of Dynamos on the knee. The referee ordered him out as the attack was deliberate. B. D'Souza soon followed him and received a similar treatment.

The crowd surged on to the field on being instigated by some BEST players and the match was abandoned. The Referee concerned submitted his report and further action was taken by the Indian Football Association who conduct the tournament.

The recommendations of the I.F.L. were then submitted to the W.I.F.A. for necessary action and Azavedo, Pimpalgaokar, Bhimrao and B. D'Souza were accordingly suspended till the end of the soccer season.

Considering the fact that incidents of this nature are a day to day affair, the authorities should have been more drastic.

I am surprised that a decision was taken about the game being awarded to Dynamos, though abandoned a few minutes before closing time. This is unconventional and nowhere in the rules is an organisation permitted to do such a thing. A replay could have been held, unless the entire team was suspended.

Ignorance?

THE members of the Board of Control for Cricket in India were startled to learn that none of them could remember the exact date the Board was founded. Though Mr. Z. R. Irani mentioned the month, as somewhere in November of 1928. This report was scooped by a Madras daily and made for very pungent reading, especially, in cricketing circles.

Yes, the Board was hardly concerned about the welfare of the organisation, but their own. They were far too engrossed in capturing seats on the committee and would only worry about this after they were elected to office.

Parab

Asian Bullet

THE Asian 'human bullet', Lavy Pinto, proved superior to Ceylon's best in the recent Ceylon Amateur Athletics Championship when he equalled Ceylon's 100 metre record with a timing of 11 seconds. He also won the 200 metres with a clocking of 22.9 seconds.

No doubt people in India will feel disappointed that Lavy did not fare as well as was expected, but the Singalese felt the same way about it. For weeks on end the talk around town was the arrival of Lavy Pinto and the battle for supremacy with Ceylon's fastest sprinter, Summa Navartnam who clocked 10.4 seconds at Madras early this year.

True it is that Lavy was not in his stride as the athletic season in Bombay has not yet started. The monsoons do not give athletes much scope and a hurried training has to be gone through. I suppose by the time Lavy returns he will make up his mind to do some serious training.

Disappointed

By the way, Bombay's athletes are a bit disappointed that their newly acquired right to practice at the Cooperage will be delayed to mid-November when the football season is likely to end. Consequently, the laying of the track will be a difficult one, as there is quite an amount of work to be done.

The performance of 19-year-old Ceylon schoolboy, Ethirveerasingam in the high jump completely stole the show His jump of 6 feet 4 inches is indeed something to thrill about. He bettered the 13 year old existing record by one and a half inches. This young Olympic athlete is going to places and I m pretty sure some of our Indian high jumpers must be wondering how he does it.

The Ceylon meet was quite an international affair, but still well managed and economic. These games serve to improve the standard and are a preparation for the World Olympiad.

India may well follow Ceylon's example and try out some meets with her immediate neighbours.

Bengal's Success

Bengal won the National Soccer title for the seventh time in a period of ten years that this tournament has been run. Mysore were beaten in the replay due to their very foolish idea of changing the positions of men so accustomed to particular positions.

Bengal's success was creditable in more ways than one. They won the tournament in the very first year of its being a booted one; they also played a depleted side, many of their players being in Russia; and also despite the many positional changes in the side.

Sheer experience and wearing down tactics saw Bengal break the backs of sides like Bombay and Mysore.

True Ambassador

David Abraham, true ambassador of Indian sports and films, is once again on the move, but this time to Israel to fulfil a promise he made at Helsinki in 1952 at the World Olympiad.

David has specialized in being a weight-lifting judge and has made his mark all over the world. So now, he leaves on Sunday, September 13 via Karachi to officiate as a judge in the weight-lifting contests of the Fourth World Maccabiah or World Jewish Games.

Recently, David and the Indian Olympic Weight-lifting organisation took a bold step in publishing rules and instructions for judging weight-lifting contests. Quite a number have responded and soon we will have more qualified men.

David may well wish the Israelis the best in their games and hope one day we are able to invite some of their sportsmen to vie with our own in friendly sporting meets that will better the standards of the nations.

Collegiate Champs

Vikram Bhat (left) and Suresh Phalnikar, both Elphinstonians who surprised Natekar and Dhongade in the men's doubles final of the Inter-Collegiate Badminton 2 games to one with a tournament win.

College Badminton

The Inter College Badminton Championship of the Bombay University concluded last week with quite a number of surprises. However, the standard of badminton in Colleges has been on the up grade due to our youngsters taking prominent parts in more open tournaments.

The performance of young Vikram Bhat, who hails from the sporting family of M. D. Bhat, former Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government and now chief of the Tariff Board, was, indeed most noteworthy. In fact it was his crowning glory. to University badminton in Bombay as he leaves for England very soon for higher studies and will also gain more experience in badminton taking part in some tournaments, including the All-England Championships.

The surprise defeat of Nandu Natekar at the hands of D. N. Dhungade was more of a revenge than anything else. Natekar seemed completely rattled. His unusual number of mistakes saw Dhongade play a defensive game.

The other surprise was in the men's doubles when Ruia's Natekar and Dhongade were beaten by V. Bhat and Suresh Phalnikar. The former pair are ranked as India's No. 2 pair and their easy start cost them the match. The Elphinstonians tackled them on the lines and made them gasp for breath. Recovery was too late.

Lets wish another badminton youngster, V. Bhat, all the luck in his ventures.

Elphinstone College won the team championship due to the very grand part one and all played, especially Miss Sushila Rege, who won the singles title, mixed doubles and was runner up in the women's doubles.

Down-Under

WOMEN'S hockey has made tremendous strides these past years in Australia besides being a very popular sport. There are about 3,000 players in the State of Sydney and Perth and about 90 teams. Western Australia is, however, the topmost playing state having won the championships since 1938.

Australia's team is considered the second strongest, England being the first. England has won the International Tournament, held, once in every three years, since its inception.

The team passed through Bombay on September 3 and judging by appearances, they are a tough set. However, England may took forward to meeting this side on equal ground in their very first match.

I was told that the standard of women's hockey was raised to such a high standard by the authorities encouraging more schools and colleges to provide facilities for playing this game. Australia, by the way, delights in short passing moves and speed is all that matters.

The team is skippered by Mrs. Jean Wynne and vice-captained by Mrs. Olga Corrigan, two married members of the side. Miss Pat Howard was the manager of the side.

As the Australian Women's Hockey Association is a poor one, each member paid their own fares for the tour. Keen interest and competition to represent the country will not make the cost interfere with the game. Though the country's authorities should devise ways to finance such tours!

India could well take note of the fact that women's hockey should be encouraged in schools and colleges. Besides let them start collecting the money for tours right now.

No Flash...

THIS is no flash in the pan.... It is a record breaking week at the Olympic Swimming Pool at Mahim, where 19 year-old Shrichand Bajaj lowered the Indian 1,500 metres free style record with the brilliant timing of minutes 25.5 seconds, which seconds better than Bengal's Chandra's existing record of minutes 32.5 seconds: This is better than 22 minutes 12 seconds (unratified) set up by Ceylon's Geoffrey Marks at Bombay October in the Inter-'Varsity meet.

Bajaj also lowered the same record within the space of four days when he won the Inter Collegiate event. His 400 metre

SRICHAND BAJAJ....was in record breaking mood in the Bombay State Aquatic meet.

style record on the following day with a timing of 5 minutes seconds was mainly due to quick reversing at the ends. The longish looking, muscular lad is going to go up the ladder of success in International spheres as well he continues at this rate. Keep up.

Dolly Nazir was also responsible for a record. She won the metre free style in 7 minutes seconds to constitute another record, being 25.1 seconds better than registered by Bharati Shah Madras last year.

For the first time in the history of Bombay swimming, the starting platform used was according Olympic regulations. It thus proved to be a great boon to who did not dive too deep starting.

Kanpur Test

The question of Kanpur holding a test match at their seems to be debated day by day and by the time the week is it will finally happen that Kanpur will be a test centre. with 'Vizzy', there, and Amarnath.

The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1953

Soviet Tried To Beat Hunt Team

Mid-East Diplomats In London

Luncheon at India House, given by the High Commissioner for India to meet Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Indian Ambassador in Cairo. Left to right: The Indian Egyptian Ambassador Sardar K. M. Panikkar, the Lebanese Ambassador M Victor Khouri, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador M. Faiz El Khouri.

REVELATION OF RUSSIAN ATTEMPT ON EVEREST

Avalanche Kills Six Of 40-Man Expedition

GENEVA, September 12 (NAFEN).

A SOVIET Russian Mountaine e r i n g team made a bid to conquer Everest last December but failed after losing six of their 40-man expedition killed in an avalanche.

Reports to this effect have been received by the International Union of Alpine Associations here and published in the Italian Alpine magazine "Lo Scarpone."

The Russian bid was an effort to conquer the peak ahead of the intended Swiss second effort last year. Tibetan guides revealed the Russian failure and said the expedition ascended from the Tibetan side.

Red Air Force planes conveyed the climbers and equipment to Lhasa from Russia.

BIG CASUALTY

Among those killed in the avalanche, which took place at 26,000 feet, was Russia's foremost mountaineer, Dr. Pavel Deshchnolian, the Armenian leader of the expedition.

Constant contact with Moscow was said to have been kept by a portable radio set. Before the disaster occurred, climbers had reported a hope of reaching the peak in two days. Searchers scoured the mountain for three weeks in a vain search for the missing men until the monsoon called off the search.

Turkey To Make A-Bomb

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

TURKEY plans to set up Atomic industry.

When Britain's War Secretary, visits Turkey next month he may be asked if Britain would help Turkey in making the atom bomb.

Turkey has already set up installations, including equipment for splitting the atom. It is believed large deposits of uranium exist in various parts of Turkey.

Educational System Going To Pieces, Warns Nehru

NEW DELHI, September 12 (UPI).

DISTRESSED by the developments in some universities, particularly in Allahabad and Lucknow, the Prime Minister expressed his opinion that he was personaay, of the view that University Unions should be a voluntary affair and should have full freedom, within certain limits, to choose their officebearers and to function as they liked.

He said, "It is no good blaming students or teachers. We are all to blame for this situation and we have all to pull ourselves together, if our educational system is not to go to pieces with all the evil consequences that will bring about. If it is necessary to change this system completely from the roots, let us be prepared to do so."

SOMETHING HAS GONE WRONG

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement to the press said: "For some time past, I have been deeply distressed by developments in some of our universities. In particular, recent happenings in Allahabad and Lucknow have pained me greatly. The universities are autonomous bodies and the Government should interfere as little as possible with them. If, in some emergency, Government has to take greater interest, it is the State Government that does it. But whoever might be responsible, every intelligent and sensitive person in India must feel that something is radically wrong with the running of our universities. I cannot speak for all of them and I am not in a position to condemn or criticise or to go into the merits of any particular problem. But it seems to me clear that something has gone absolutely wrong and the whole purpose for which these universities were founded is not being served today by them.

VITAL ISSUES

This raises vital and far-reaching issues, and it is for our eminent and experienced educationists to deal with this problem. We

(Continued on Page VIII)

Jailed For Beating Their Father

RAE BARELI, Sept. 12 (UPI): A prominent iron merchant of Rae Bareli, Seth Ganga Prasad Lohia, and his brother have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 323 I.P.C. for beating their own father, Seth Baijnath Lohia.

The conviction was recorded on a criminal complaint filed by the father himself against his sons.

McCarthy's Latest

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The McCarthy Investigation Committee said that an Indian delegate to UN addressed a secret Communist meetings.

RUSSIA SHOULD PAY MORE FOR U. N.

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Russia should pay more and America less for the upkeep of the United Nations, recommends the Special Committee.

It has also recommended that Britain's contribution should be cut.

India Will Save Forty Crores

BY DECLINING TO BUY RICE FROM BURMA

NEW DELHI, September 12 (H.S.).

BY India's declining to purchase rice from Burma this year, the Government of India will save about Rs. 40 crores.

This was revealed by Shri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Food Minister, in a lobby talk recently.

He alleged that though Burma procured rice from growers at the estimated cost of Rs. 8 per maund she was quoting a price of Rs. 32 per maund to India. In India, however, the procurement price was about Rs. 16 per maund. He disclosed that India was willing to import one million tons, if the price was fixed at Rs. 16 per maund.

"We cannot pay such huge price to the detriment of our national economy," he declared.

He said that surplus rice, amounting to 2.5 million tons, was exported every year from Burma, and it was produced by Indian labourers. This should, however, be another factor why Burma should not quote such exorbitant prices to India, he said.

Shri Krishnappa discounted talk of ending rice rationing in the country.

India could not avail herself of offers of rice made by China and Thailand, he said, because the rates quoted by them were not much different from those quoted by Burma.

Child-Birth No Handicap

NAGPUR, September 12 (H.S.).

GIVING birth to a child is no handicap for solving examination papers. This was demonstrated by Shrimati Asha Udaybhanu Patil, who is appearing for the B. A. supplementary examination this year. She is the wife of an employee in the Madhya Pradesh Accountant-General's Office.

After appearing for the first two papers of the B.A. examination which began on Friday, she gave birth to a child on Sunday, at the local Daga Memorial Hospital and re-appeared for submitting her papers on Monday with doctor's consent.

Her examination 'seat' has been removed to the ground floor, and she has been given the facility of using an easy-chair, in the Convocation Hall.

ENTERIC FEVER IN BOMBAY

Sharp Increase In Fatalities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There has been a sharp increase in fatalities due to Enteric fever in the city during the week ending September 5, 1953.

Whereas the number of cases of attack has gone down from 83 to 64, the number of deaths due to the Enteric fever has gone up from 10 to 16.

In the same week two people died of cholera, there being 10 attacks. Smallpox caused one attack.

The mortality figure for the week was 874, eighteen less than in the preceding week. The death rate works out at 16.0 on the census population of 28,36,096. Live births registered during the week were 1,791 and the birth rate was 32.8 per 1,000 on the basis of 1951.

Mao Not At Peking Meet

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): The newspapers here reported that Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman People's New China, did not attend the Political Committee's session held in Peking on Sept. 8 to 11.

The reports stressed Chairman Mao's absence from the session and that the Political Committee had been attended by all the other top-ranking Chinese Communist leaders.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for recruitment of candidates for WORKSHOPS SUPERVISORS will be held at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and JABALPUR, in pursuance of the rules published in the Gazette of India dated 28-3-1953 vide Notification No. SRO 565 dated 18-3-53. (These rules are subject to modification). The dates for the written examination will be the 15th and 16th DECEMBER 1953. The dates for viva voce test will be announced in due course. The anticipated number of vacancies is 35. Qualification for outsiders—Age—at least 18 years but less than 27 years on the 1st of JANUARY, 1953. Upper age limit relaxable by 5 years for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and 18 years for displaced persons from Pakistan. In the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe displaced persons upper age limit is relaxable by 23 years. EDUCATIONAL:—(1) Diploma in Engineering from a recognised institution with two years practical experience in a Workshop or (ii) Engineering Degree with one year's practical training in a Workshop. Last date for receipt of applications 14th OCTOBER 1953. Application forms etc. available from the undersigned on application which should be accompanied by a Crossed Indian Postal Order for ANNAS EIGHT. GENERAL MANAGER POSTS and TELEGRAPHS WORKSHOPS, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA-27.

(7011)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN RAILWAY

TENDER NO. 1|53-54

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the maximum quantity of the items 1 to 11 and 23,000 of the item 12 of the following standard track sleepers at the rate including Sales Tax not exceeding each F.O.R. and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 30-9-1953.

(1) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—1st Class at Rs. 18, (2) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—2nd Class at Rs. 14, (3) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal and Teak—1st Class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 16, (4) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 13, (5) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak—1st class at Rs. 8, (6) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak—2nd class at Rs. 6|-, (7) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal and Teak—1st class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 7-8|-, (8) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 6|-, (9) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal & Teak—1st class at Rs. 5|-, (10) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal and Teak—1st class Boxed Heart (Pre-clamped) at Rs. 4-8|-, (11) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal treated pre-clamped Boxed Heart Top and Bottom trimmed as per drawing at Rs. 4|- and (12) L. N. G. (5' x 6" x 4") Sal and Teak—1st Class at Rs. 4-4.

Stocks lying at rail-heads should be shown separately in the Tender. No sleepers will be accepted from stations on N. E. Railway in U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railheads at Jogbani, Naksalbari, etc. on N.E. Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of tender documents will cost Rs. 10|- and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at 11, Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10|- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach. Suppliers from Mofussil areas may ask for the tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on remitting Rs. 10|- to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Eastern Railway, Garden Reach by Money Order and submitting the Postal Money Order Receipt along with their applications.
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(6948)

RED CROSS HELP TO FLOOD VICTIMS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI): The British Red Cross Society has made a donation of 500 pounds for Red Cross Flood Relief in India. This sum will be utilized for distribution of handloom cloth to needy persons in the Godavari area.

The American and South African Red Cross Societies have also donated 10,000 dollars and pounds 100 respectively for flood relief. With these sums the League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva will purchase and send to the Indian Red Cross sulpha drugs and antibiotics.

The Luxemburg Red Cross is also arranging despatch of 600,000 vitamin tablets. The American Red Cross announced last week a generous gift of two million pounds of skimmed milk powder.

Hull To Succeed Mark Clark

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NAFEN): General John E. Hull, Vice-Chief of the United States Army, has been appointed by President Eisenhower Supreme Commander of the United States and United Nations Forces in the Far East, succeeding General Mark Clark, whose resignation takes effect on October 31.

General Hull is expected to arrive in Tokyo on October 1.

In 1947 he commanded the Joint Task Force which handled the Eniwetok atomic bomb test in the Pacific.

DEVELOPMENT OF BEE-KEEPING

NAINI TAL, Sept. 12 (UPI): The Government of India, it is learnt here, has decided to develop the bee-keeping industry on modern scientific lines in the country. A scheme has been invited from the All-India Bee-keepers Association. In this connection, Mr. R. N. Muttoo, Honorary General Secretary of the Association, had a series of meetings with the Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, and officials of the Agriculture Ministry, recently at New Delhi, with regard to the development of the industry.

BAN ON USE OF LIGHTED TORCH

POONA, Sept. 12 (UPI): The Additional District Magistrate of Poona has issued an order under Section 36 of the Bombay District Police Act banning the the use of "mashal" (lighted torch) in public places in the whole of the Poona district during the Ganapati and Moharram festivals. The order comes into effect from today and will remain in force till Sept 23, 1953.

Bicycles Questionnaire

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tariff Commission has prepared questionnaires for producers of bicycles, bicycle components, importers and consumers in connection with its inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to bicycle industry beyond Dec. 31, 1953.

Copies of the questionnaires may be obtained from the Secretary, Tariff Commission, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1, specifying the interest represented, i.e., whether the party is a producer of bicycles, components, importer or consumer.

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SIMPLICITY OF EXPRESSION IN BROADCASTS

Hindi Advisory Body's Recommendation

NEW DELHI, September 12 (UPI).

THE Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, which met on Thursday and Friday, discussed a number of problems and other media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Emphasis was laid on simplicity and directness of expression in talks broadcast in Hindi and gradual elimination of regional peculiarities of the language and pronounciation, in the interests of a standard language form. It also discussed the question of popularisation, in regional language of Hindi, equivalents of foreign terms, as also introduction of words not in use in Hindi which, for aptness and euphonic quality, could well be used in Hindi and other regional languages in the interests of uniformity.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting told the Hindi Advisory Committee that A.I.R. rural programmes would be extended to cover dialects. Dr. Keskar pointed out that while talkers invited to broadcast must need have their individual style, the standard laid down should be unfailingly adhered to in news bulletins and announcements.

A long list of names of foreign countries, peoples and languages was gone through by the Committee which determined their Hindi rendering, taking into account their correct pronunciation, the current Hindi usage and the phonetics and genius of the Hindi language.

The Committee recommended that a national programme of Hindi talks by eminent persons should be arranged.

It agreed with Dr. Keskar that, in rural programmes, while dialects should continue to be used, general items should be broadcast in simple Hindi (Khariboli).

Original Hindi writing, rather than translation of the English text for pamphlets in Hindi, was recommended by the Committee.

The continuance of the examinations in Hindi introduced by AIR for its own employees was favoured by the Committee.

Among members present were: Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, M.P., Shri Sri Naryan Mahtha, M.P., Dr. Ram Kumar Varma and Dr. Nagendra.

Dr. Siddheshwar Varma of the Ministry of Education was also present. Shri Sumitranandan Pant, Shri Udaya Shankar Bhatt and Shri Bhagwati Charman Varma attended by special invitation.

H. N. E. C. Contribution For Flood Relief

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 12 (UPI): The Hyderabad Newspaper Editors' Conference today contributed a sum of Rs. 101 for the relief of Godavari flood-stricken people.

The H.N.E.C. Executive urged upon the Government to revive the accredition system of passes to pressmen, on the lines obtaining in Delhi.

The members earlier adopted a resolution condoling the death of Mr. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, a veteran journalist and scholar.

FOUR ACCIDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four motor accidents were reported to the police from different parts of the city yesterday.

A 60-year-old unknown person while walking along Victoria Garden Road was knocked down by a car bearing number BMS 9663 at 2-30 p.m. He has been removed to J. J. Hospital where his condition is stated to be serious.

In the other three accident injured persons were treated in J. J. Hospital and allowed to go.

Protest Against Rearmament

BRITISH TUC REJECTS RESOLUTION

DOUGLAS, (Isle Of Man), Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): The British Trades Union Congress last night concluded its annual conference here without any open discussion of the growing differences between the trades union and political wing of the British Labour movement.

A resolution submitted by the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union, which touched on this problem, was referred to the General Council of the TUC without discussion.

The resolution had protested against the bitter personal attacks hurled about by trades union and political leaders during the past year.

BEVANISM

This resolution resulted from criticism by the "Bevanite" Wing of the Labour Party against the majority of members of the TUC General Council.

During the morning session the TUC rejected a resolution from the Firemen's Union protesting against the fact that rearmament swallowed up 12 per cent of the national revenue.

It also rejected a resolution of the Chemical Workers' Union that Britain take the lead in "third force" to fill the void between the United States and Soviet Russia.

The Congress adopted a resolution from the Communist-led Electric Union that Britain should take immediate steps for a meeting of the Big Four heads of state (Britain, U.S., France and U.S.S.R.).

Stores Purchase Committee

MEETING IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The Stores Purchase Committee, appointed by the Government of India to examine and report on the working of the Central Stores Purchase Organisation in the country, will meet in Bombay on Monday, September 14. Shri N. Buragohain, Union Deputy Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, who is the Chairman of the Committee, is arriving here on Monday by the Frontier Mail from Delhi.

Shri D. P. Karnic, Secretary of the Committee, is already in Bombay to make preliminary arrangements.

During its four day session in Bombay the Committee will record evidence of representatives of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Engineering Association of India and the Indian Engineering Association. Among non-officials, Shri V. L. Mehta, Chairman, All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, Shri J. D. Shroff, Director, Tata Industries, and Shri K. C. Bakhle, Director, Air India International Ltd., will give their evidence. Some officials connected with the purchase activities of Government will also be examined.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 5, 2009.
Muslim: Moharram 4, 1373.
Parsi: Farvardin 12, 1323.
Sunrise 6-26 a.m.
Sunset 6-43 p.m.
Hightide 02-26, 14-03.
Lowtide 07-59, 20-16.

Today's Engagements

INDO-JAPANESE CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: Press Conference of members of the Japanese Economic Mission to India at Taj Mahal Hotel, 4 p.m.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS: Water Polo Match at S. M. Bath, 10 a.m., and Football match at Oval.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY: Demonstrations against Rent Increase Bill, and procession to Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

ALL INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: Second Quarterly Meeting of Central Committee at Taj Mahal Hotel, 10-30 a.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE: Cadet celebration at St. John Headquarters, Town Hall Compound, 5-45 p.m.

RAM KRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sabuddhananda to conduct class on Bhagavadgita at Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, 9 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Swami Vedanandji to lecture on Vedic Culture at Arya Samaj Fort, 9-30 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Dr. Ramnarayan Pathak to speak on Interpretation of History at Bhavan, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj Umeshchand to speak on Rajyoga at 27 Vincent Square No. 2, Dadar, 10 a.m.

HINDI SANGEET PRACHARAK SAMITI: Vocal Musical Concert in Bhuvan Hall, Bombay 12, 9 a.m.

INDIAN CULTURE LEAGUE: Prize distribution ceremony at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 6 p.m.

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ: Variety programme at Jai Hind College, 6 p.m.

SHRI VIJAYA MITRA MANDAL: Celebration of 11th Annual Day at Sunderbai Hall, 4 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Classification of Elements into Three and Five", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: At 6-00 p.m., at the Sangham premises. Sri G. V. Pillai will talk on 'Manicka Vachagar and Jalaluddin-Rumi'.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., opp. Flora Fountain. Public lectures followed by question and answers on "The Foundation of Religion" at 6-15 p.m.

FUNDS FOR STRUGGLE FOR UNITED KERALA

Appeal To Malayalees In Bombay

The Marunatan Malayalee Kerala Committee has issued a public statement calling upon Malayalees in Bombay to observe "Aikya Kerala Week" from 25th September to 1st October, 1953 for raising the funds for the struggle to achieve United Kerala" in view of the unching of Andhra State on 1st October, 1953.

The Committee has also called upon them to observe 2nd October, 1953 as "Aikya Kerala Desh Day" culminating in processions and giant rallies, to synchronize with the inauguration of Andhra.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12: The Delimitation Commission returned to headquarters yesterday after holding a public sitting in Patiala in connection with the delimitation of constituencies in Pepsu. The Commission had also discussions with the associate members of the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in connection with the proposal for delimitation of the constituencies in those States.

Widespread Rain In The Deccan

POONA, Sept. 12 (UPI): Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:- Monsoon continued to be vigorous in Assam and sub-Himalyan West Bengal.

Rainfall has also been widespread in Bihar and adjoining parts of the east-Uttar Pradesh, in Malabar, south Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad. It has occurred locally in Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, south Hyderabad and coastal Andhra Desa, and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal, the plains of East Uttar Pradesh, in Madhya Bharat, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad. A few heavy to very heavy falls have also been reported from Assam, sub-Himalyan West Bengal, south-east Uttar Pradesh, south Deccan (Desh) and south Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID TILL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY:- Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalyan West Bengal, Bihar, Malabar South Kanara, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin and fairly widespread in Chota Nagpur, east Uttar Pradesh south Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad. It will occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, south Konkan, south Deccan (Desh) north Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa and at a few stations over the rest of the country outside the Punjab (I), Gujerat and Saurashtra and Kutch.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, sub-Himalyan west Bengal, and Bihar during the next 42 hours with isolated heavy falls in east Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

FORECAST FOR POONA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Generally cloudy weather with possibility of a few spells of light rain.

Woman Legislator Collects 238 Acres

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 12 (UPI): Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai, MLA (Congress), collected 238 acres of land during her recent tour of Nizamabad district.

KARWAR EXPECTS RICH HARVEST

Total Rain 125 Inches

KARWAR, Sept. 12 (UPI): Karwar's total rainfall from June till this week comes to 125.32 inches, which is about five inches in excess of the average rainfall quota for the whole year.

The crops in the district are reported to be fairly good and if damage does not occur to these in the next three weeks or so, the agriculturists hope to gather a rich harvest in the current season. Some damage to the low-lying areas (Gazni lands) was caused, however, by the floods during the heavy rains in July and August.

ROUND THE WORLD EXPRESS CARGO SERVICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A round-the-world express cargo service will be operated by the Mitsui Steamship Company of Japan this month, Mr. Tasuku Ono, the Indian representative of the Company, said here today.

The service will operate once a month only. The first vessel on this service will leave Japan on September 19, 1953. The ship will call at Malayan ports, Colombo Bombay, Port Said, Genoa and New York.

Four modern 10,000-ton vessels will operate on the 26,000 mile round-the-world service. The Mitsui Line has a large network of routes inclusive of the existing once-a-month service on the Japan - Malaya-Ceylon - India-Pakistan run.

Benefit Show At The Liberty

"Do Bigha Zamin", Bimal Roy's masterpiece, has been made available for a benefit show at one of the city's most luxurious picture houses, the Liberty Cinema, on Sunday (September 20) at 10 a.m.

The organisers on behalf of the India China Friendship Association appeal to all interested in this cause to come to the show. Tickets will be available at the theatre from this Monday at usual rates.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

243 Metres.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M songs, 07-30 Instr. music, 07-45 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs, 08-15 K Tambe, hindol, v.d., 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 R S Pai, devgiri bilawal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 R Parsatwar, jaltarang 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 K Tambe, multani 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs, 18-30 Ira Muzumdar, vocal, 19-00 R Parsatwar, jaltarang, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 R S Pai, kamod, 20-45 Kaumudi Munshi, G songs 21-15 Gangabai Subramaniam, K music, 21-45 Cameo. 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto hour.

VARIATIONS—353 Metres.

06-00 R Parsatwar, jaltarang, 06-45 E Hatiskar party, M songs, 12-15 R S Pai, jaunpuri bahar, 12-30 E Hatiskar party, M songs, 13-00 AIR artist, M songs, 13-30 M L Sonik, H songs, 13-50 Ira Muzumdar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 AIR artist, M songs 19-30 M L Sonik, H songs, 20-30 Our guest, H, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 AIR artist, M songs, 21-30 Ira Muzumdar, vocal, 22-00 R S Pai, bahar, 22-30 K Tambe, chhayanat.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312m., 07-30 Worship, 07-45 Shakuntala Trivedi, geets, 08-15 H H Shah, todi, 08-30 Thumri bhairavi, 09-00 Shakuntala Trivedi geets, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 12-30 G geets, 12-45 Taslimkhan vocal, 13-10 Instr. music, by AIR artist, 18-00 Shakuntala Trivedi, geets 18-10 A I R artist, geets, 18-20 K Solanki, pads, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 H H Shah, mian malhar, 19-15 K Solanki, bhajans 19-30 For industrial workers, (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geetavali (Baroda), 20-15 Khayal, gaud malhar, v.d., 20-30 Your choice, 21-15 K Solanki, Dhira's words, 21-30 R Pandit, 'Dream', G play.

CEYLON

19 and 41m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at Random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—6-00 p.m. Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Kaye 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tour, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi: 31m.—7-00 to 9-00 a.m. Music. Evening—Hindi: 41m., 7-45 Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 9-30 to 10-00 p.m. Gospel Hour.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-45 London Phil. Orch., 16-00 Service 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' Show, 18-45 Mr. Music! 19 45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

WAGON LOOTER SHOT DEAD AT WADI BUNDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An audacious attempt at robbery from a shed at Wadi Bunder Goods Yard early this morning, resulted in the death of one of the robbers, it is learnt today. It is alleged that at about 5 a.m. a gang of about six persons entered the Goods Yard with the purpose of committing robbery.

They entered Shed No. 3, and thoroughly intimidated the watchman there to keep quiet or be killed.

While they were leaving with their stolen packages, the watchman picked up enough courage to raise a general alarm. An armed constable, Vasant Mahajan, heard the alarm, and came up at the double. He challenged the robbers and bade them to surrender themselves. One of them, Abdul Karim, a notorious dacoit, whipped out a vicious knife and attacked the constable, while encouraging his comrades in crime to escape. Constable Mahajan shot him in self-defence. Karim fell to the ground with a bullet through his chest.

By now the entire area was conscious that there was something wrong and other police constables came to the scene of the crime. The rest of the dacoits made good their escape, however. Karim was removed to hospital immediately, but he died on the way.

It is reliably learnt that Karim had already been convicted on two previous occasions, and had three cases pending against him at the time of his last escapade.

PROTEST FAST AGAINST POONA BAN

POONA, Sept. 12 (H.S.): Posters announcing Shri Gajanan D. Kale's decision to go on a fast, as a protest against Government's policy vis-a-vis this year's Ganpati Festival in the city, were displayed yesterday at a number of places here.

The Ganpati Festival, which is to last for ten days, began in Maharashtra today.

Shri Kale's action is directed particularly against the order banning the celebrations in Raviwar Peth, and the application of Section 144 of Cr.P.C. in that area. The measure, it was stated, was enforced in view of overlapping of two Hindu and Muslim festivals, namely, Ganapati and Moharram. Trouble was feared by authorities as celebrations in both cases, were likely to be held very near each other in Raviwar Peth.

It is stated that a 100-strong posse of police has been brought to Poona, to maintain peace at the time of the festival.

Bharatiya Jan Sangh

BOMBAY, Saturday: A meeting of the workers of Bori Bunder-Fort-Colaba Ward was held at the Sangh Office today afternoon, for the inauguration of the membership drive from September 12, lasting upto October 10, 1953. The meeting was addressed by Shri Jayantlal Desai, Organising Secretary of the Jan Sangh for the Ward. About fifty workers will be engaged in this Ward for enrolling Jan Sangh members.

Ganapati Festival In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY woke to a dawn of musical and unmusical instruments heralding the arrival Ganapati, the elephant-headed Hindu God to whose worship this day the fourth day of the rising moon of the month of Bhadrapad is dedicated.

Looking like some philosopher's joke at the Anthropomorphic conception of God, Ganapati is the quaintest figure in the Hindu pantheon. And yet, while the worship to each deity is restricted to some communities or some regions, the grotesque figure of Ganapati, with an elephant's trunk precariously unbalanced on a pot-bellied human torso is worshipped throughout the length and breadth of India.

Another curious feature of this God is that while iconographers would scorn at any departure from the strictest specifications in idol making and priests would revolt at any liberties taken in this matter, this God of clay lends itself to human fancy. That is why Ganapati makers give a free vein to their fancy and many modern motifs of current and topical interest are incorporated into the colourful display of idols seen in Bombay's shops today.

And with all this artistic display the installation and worship of the deity is a nine-day wonder —often of less — because at the end of a brief period of worship the deity is thrown into the sea. It is because of this that Ganapati makers are always able to ply a good seasonal trade.

Being a public holiday, banks, courts, mills, factories as well as Government officers were closed.

Fatal Fall From Fourth Floor

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A seventy-year-old pensioner, Mr. Burjorji Sanjana, fell four floors to his death this morning.

It is stated that Mr. Sanjana, who was residing at Windsor Chambers, was cleaning his windows as usual and lost his balance. He died instantly.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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Poona Races

Sangram Bags Cup Race

FIELD DAY FOR TRAINER BUCKLEY

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, September 12.

RACING in the rear till the three, Sangram, owned and trained by B. R. Patel, Kheem Singh on his back, came with a rare burst of speed up in the straight when outclassing the field in today's main attraction, the Rajaram Chhatrapati memorial gold cup run over ten furlongs despite an objection.

Damodar, rider of well backed Yaar who ran up second in the race lodged an objection against the winner but it was overruled after a brief sitting.

The favourite in the race, Bay of Treasure was at his usual antics at the gate and lost his chances there. Regal Domain also lost several lengths and was completely out of the race.

Trainer Buckley had a field day having sent out three winners, Liberator, Golden Night and Rising Day during the day.

A dead-heat was awarded by the Judge early in the afternoon between Liberator and Viking in the Navsari Plate. The first-named was taken wide at the turn by the badly swerving Army and Navy and was unlucky to lose valuable ground but young Pierce made a heroic effort on Buckley's charge at the important end.

Daily Double tickets 92 Rs. 54-8. Daily Treble tickets 11 Rs. 1,953.

Results:—

THE THANA PLATE—5F

Mr. Ramnath Daga's RANGEELI 8-11 Kasbekar 1
Mr. A. G. Khan's IQBAL AL NASSER 8-11 Kheem S. 2
Mr. Aziz Mahomoud's JULIA 8-11 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. H. McQuade's VERONICA 8-11 Narsi 4
All ran.
Won by: 1-1/4, 5, 3.
Time: 1 min. 5-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 14.
Winner Trainer: Mahomedali.

THE NAVSARI PLATE—1M, 1F

Messrs. H. M. Munshi and G. H. Virjee's VIKING 8-8 Purtu S. 1
Mr. W. Buckley's LIBERATOR 8-4 Pierce 1
Mr. V. R. Jadhav's ARMY AND NAVY 7-3 Ghaus K. 3
Messrs. B. N. Mehta and Dinshaw Naoshirwan's GAY DUKE 9-2 Kader 4
Not run: Ali Janab, Poldo, Cosmic Rays.
Won by: D-ht., 5, 7.
Time: 2 mins. 0-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 14, 23. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 18, Rs. 49.
Winner Trainers: Dinshaw Naoshirwan and Owner.

THE SALPA PLATE—Div. II—1M

Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Patel's BRIGHT STEEL 8-2 Purtu S. 1
Messrs. P. Sinhji, B. L. Shinde and R. N. Nazir's PARA DAY 7-13 P. Khade 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's KIRANDEVI 7-13 Kasbekar 3
Mrs. P. Rylands's DOWN SOUTH 8-10 Deshmukh .. 4
Not run: Eudora, Princessa.
Won by: 1-3/4, 3/4, 1-1/2.
Time: 1 min. 46-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 69. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 Rs. 29.
Winner Trainer: Akbar Khan.

THE SHIVAJINAGAR PLATE 1M

H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN NIGHT 8-6 Whiteside 1
Messrs. A. S. and T. A. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 7-10 Purtu S. 2
Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole's REPAY 7-13 Damodar 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's BALLYNAHINCH 7-6 Shiba 4
Not run: Imroz, Radiator, Harlem Princess.
Won by: 1-3/4, 1/2, 1-1/2
Time 1 min. 44-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42 Places Rs. 15, Rs. 13, Rs. 23.
Winner Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—1-1/4M

Mr. B. R. Patel's SANGRAM 8-7 Kheem S. 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah & M. H. Ahmedbhoy's YAAR 7-9 Damodar 2
Mr. B. R. Bhadani's GAY RADHA 9-4 Amir A. 3
Mr. P. M. Modi's HASEEN 8-10 Purtu S. 4
Not run: Zareen.
Won by: 2, 1-1/2, 1/2.
Time: 2 mins. 10-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 28, Rs. 51.
Winner Trainer: Owner.

THE SALPA PLATE—Div. I—1M

H. H. The Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's RISING DAY 8-8 Whiteside .. 1
Mr. K. B. Daga's BLUSHEON 8-9 Amir Ahmed 2
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's NOOR 7-12 P. Mistry 3
Mr. R. G. Rajput's LUCKY GUARD 7-9 Shiba 4
Not run: Desert Light, Lady Antibes, Durnev.
Won by: Nk., 1/2, 1-3/4.
Time: 1 min. 47 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 42, Rs. 66.
Winner Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE KAMSHET PLATE—1M

Messrs. D. P. Pandole and M. F. Mavji's MOGUL KING 7-10 Purtu S. 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 8-6 Kheem S. 2
Mr. E. S. Poonawalla's THE ROARER 8-4 S. Chavan 3
Mr. B. K. Lagad's CHHOTA SAHIB 9-2 Sumer S. 4
Winner Trainer: D. P. Pandole.
Not run: Yaar, Guest of Honour, Zam Zam, Bay of Treasure, Swan Walk.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 14, Rs. 18.

ST. MARY'S WIN AGAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Mary's High School defeated Antonio da Silva High School by three goals to nil in the Fifth Division of the Harwood Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. Earlier, St. Sebastian High School 'B' beat Little Flower of Jesus High School 'B' by a solitary. The Satiranjan Shield tie between St. Xavier's College "A" and Dynamos was not played.

This was St. Mary's last engagement in the league and though they ended with a triumph, their chances to claim the coveted trophy is remote. However, they stand in the league having won five games in eight games, lost twice an drew once. They could not have won by a bigger margin against da Silva's but their forwards muffed many chances. Half time score was two-nil. Esaw H. Abraham and T. Fernandes were the scoers.

BAJIRAO CRICKET SHIELD

POONA, Sept. 10: S. Bajirao Shield Cricket Tournament organised every year by the Maharashtra Gymkhana will commence in the month of October. Entries close on the 27th September, 1953.

It is decided that this year only eight teams should be accepted.

Full particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra Gymkhana, next to City Post Office, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.

Premonition Wins St. Leger

DONCASTER, Sept. 12.

Brigadier Wyatt's Premonition won the St. Leger, the last of the English Classics, with a three lengths victory over Northern Light and an equal distance separated the third, the Queen's colt Aureole. Eleven faced the starter.

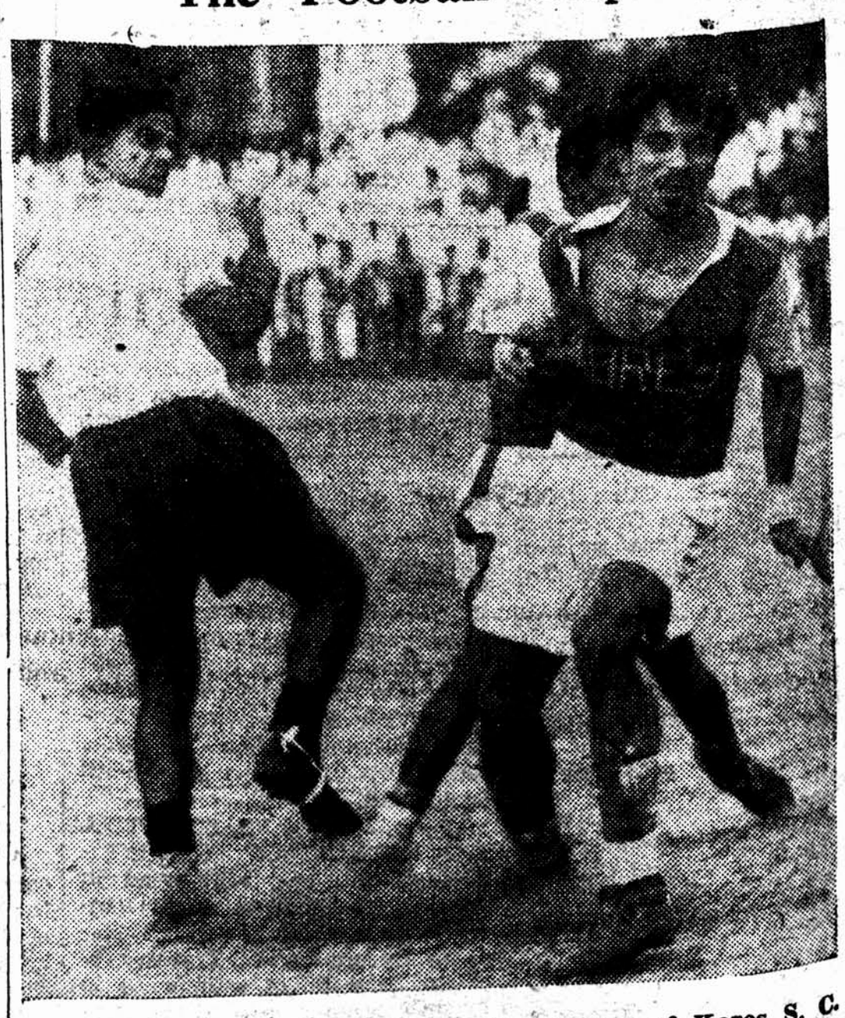
INTER-RAILWAY FOOTBALL

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 12 (UPI): In the Inter-Railway Football tournament which commenced here today, the Eastern Railway (maroon and gold) defeated Calcutta Port Commissioners' team by three goals to nil. The game was decided in extra time.

Eastern Railway (maroon and gold) will now meet Northern Railway in the second round.

There will be an exhibition game tomorrow between Orissa and Eastern Railway XI.

The Football Step



Shanku of Indian Navy and David Solomon of Kores S. C. Seem most emphatic about who did the trick in the Rovers Cup tie on Saturday evening.

Navy Struggle For Goals In Rovers Cup

JAYRAM SEALS KORES FATE IN FIRST HALF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Rovers Cup Football tournament of 1953— Blue Riband of Western India Soccer, was ushered in at the Cooperage this evening on very tame lines with Indian Navy beating a second division side, Kores Sports Club by two goals to nil. The winners now meet Rajasthan in the second round.

The Navy were undoubtedly superior in every department of the game, but blundered miserably at the all important moment. Their shooting was most obtuse and their action delayed

Jayram proved to be the Navy's winning factor. He provided the first goal two minutes before the breather with a curling coner kick straight from flag post, while almost before the breather he centred for Pereira to head in.

Kores did give the Navy goalkeeper something to do, but these were very ineffective efforts. V. Pinto, the left winger made some very gallant efforts, but he failed to beat Bhattacharjee or shot over the crossbar

Vichare, the Kores custodian proved to be the hero of the match, with some brilliant saves. The Navy would otherwise have piled up a bigger tally.

The teams were:

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Watson, Thappa, Bohra, Raghwan, Lyngdoh; Raju, Shanku, Pereira, Nicholson, Jayram.

KORES SPORTS CLUB: Vichare; Hussain, Kader; Yale, D. Solomon, V. D'Souza; S. K. Ghosh, O. Rodrigues, Bal Gopal, Babu, V. Pinto.

Referee:- M. S. Joseph.

Jayaram

PAK FOOTBALLERS ENTERTAINED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12 (UPI):— Mr. K. Nasarollah, Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Calcutta, met today the members of three Pakistani football teams now participating in the I.F.A. Shield tournament in Calcutta, at a tea party at Chancery buildings.

Mohun Bagan Among Last Eight

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12 (UPI):— Mohun Bagan entered the quarter-final of the I.F.A. Shield when this afternoon they defeated Kidderpore Sporting by two goals to nil. S. Das, the new right outside scored both the goals for the winners.

In the other match, City Companions from Karachi defeated Salkia Friends by three goals to nil and entered the third round of the Shield. They will meet Wari A. C. now. Musa, the Karachi left inside scored two goals and the left outside, V. Mujeeb, scored the third.

Puthli Cup Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Satya Vijaya moved into Semi-Final in the first re-play in the Puthli Cup Football Tournament, defeating Mogavveera "A" by a solitary goal in first half of extra time played today at Oval. The goal wa sscored by Santiago.

The last match between Mangalore Blues and Star of Kanara "B" resulted in a win for Mangalore Blues by 3-0. Scorers were Venkatraman (2) and Ognathan (1).

India Tour On Push-Bike

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

An arrangement has been made under the auspices of Asore Patrika for an "India Tour on Push-bike" with Mr. Santu Ghosh (Asst. Editor, Asore Patrika), Nirapada Neogi, Ramen Chatterjee and Nemai Ganguli. This party has an object before them of studying the social conditions, customs, manners and usages of the various peoples of the rural areas of the vast India in order to have the true and honest friendship among the various peoples of India. The party will first proceed from Calcutta to Madras in South India and then to the other parts of India. They will start on 7th October '53.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage
5-35 p.m. Dynamos vs. Bombay Gymkhana (Rovers Cup).

At The Oval
4-30 p.m. Siddharth College vs. Combined Colleges (National Students Week Exhibition Game); 5-30 p.m. Shree Krishna "A" vs. Young India "B" (Puthli Cup Quarter Final).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel
3-30 p.m. St. Andrew's vs. English High School (Junior Harwood League); 4-30 p.m. "A" BEST vs. Globe (Dr. Hardlines Cup); 5-30 p.m. Goans Burman Shell "A" vs. Dynamos "A" (Satiranjan Shield).

BADMINTON

C. C. I. Court
3-30 p.m. C. C. I. Open Championships.

TABLE TENNIS

Times Sports Club
3-30 p.m. Herbert Smith Shield Tourney.

M. P's Provide Cricket Of 'High Order'

Nehru's Side Declares At 220 For 3 Wkts

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI)

MEMBERS of the Indian Parliament played real cricket today when two teams composed by them as two elevens of Prime Minister Nehru and Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, delighted a crowd of twentyfive thousand with some first class strokes, wily bowling and smart fielding.

Indeed, the two teams played unexpectedly well and making allowances for the apparent handicaps, today's game could be rated as of 'high order.' The match was arranged in aid of the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund.

Under a scorching sun, the two parliamentary teams played on the lawns of the National Stadium unfatigued for four hours with a tea break of half-an-hour. Some of the players were 50 years old and a few in their thirties.

The vast crowd reflected the city's cosmopolitan character. There was the President with his family, the entire diplomatic corps with their staff, Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, high army and civil officials, thousands of assistants in the government departments, students, and the general lay public.

The Prime Minister won the toss and elected to bat. It was then the signal for the crowd to give him an ovation for all took it for granted he would bat. In that they suffered disappointment, for after playing upto tea, he declared at 220 for 3. It did not become necessary for him to come to bat.

However, the crowd saw him in action after tea when he fielded for his team and bowled the last over which was a maiden.

At the close of play, Radhakrishnan's side scored 83 for 2 wickets.

Today's hero of the game was Surjit Singh Majithia, Deputy Minister for Defence who, playing for the Prime Minister's team, scored an unbeaten century with several sixers and many fours. Young M. R. Krishna came next with 70 unbeaten which included several boundary hits.

Both Majithia and Krishna showed they were good cricketers in their time. Krishna, indeed, can even now play for any good team.

The game will be continued tomorrow from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

PRIME MINISTER'S XI FIRST INNINGS

Ajit Singh b Shah Nawaz ..	8
Bhonsle run out	20
Viswanatha Reddy run out ..	1
Krishna not out	73
Surjit Singh Majithia not out	105
Extras	13
Total (for 3 wkts. decld.) ..	220

Fall of wickets: 1/20, 2/26, 3/41.

RADHAKRISHNAN'S XI FIRST INNINGS

Hari Mohan b Poddar	0
Barrow batting	14
V. P. Nayar lbw Poddar	20
Khardekar batting	39
Extras	10
Total (for 2 wkts.)	83

Fall of wickets: 1/1, 2/30.

Ahmed Sailor Cup Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty teams will compete in the Ahmed Sailor Cup Football Tournament which commences at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground. The date has not yet been fixed. The draw is as follows:—

FIRST QUARTER: St. Mary's H. S. bye into the quarter-final; St Paul's H S vs. Little Flower H. S. "B"; St. Aloysius H. S. vs. st. Sebastian H. S. "B".

SECOND QUARTER: St. Andrews H. S. vs. Baretto H. S.; Antonio de Souza H. S. vs. Don Bosco H. S. "B"; St. Stanislaus H. S. "A" bye into the quarter-final.

THIRD QUARTER: St. Xavier's H. S. bye into the quarter-final; St Stanislaus H. S. "B" vs. Tutorial H. S.; Antonio da Silva H. S. vs. St. Sebastian H. S. "A".

FOURTH QUARTER: St. Joseph H. S. (Umerkhadi) vs. Little Flower "A"; Holy Name H. S. vs. St. Joseph (Wadala); Don Bosco H. S. bye into the quarter-final.

Sapre's Easy Victory

MATUNGA CHESS TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ramchandra Sapre scored a resounding victory over V. D. Gangal in the tenth round of the Matunga Gymkhana invitation chess tournament at the Gymkhana premises this evening.

S. N. Mazumdar defeated M. N. Rao in another game. Rao played the English opening and Mazumdar battered his through, winning two pawns and ultimately the game.

Veteran Balvantrao Alurkar had little difficulty in accounting for D. Choudhury.

Phalnikar, Miss Apte Drop One Game

HEAVY PROGRAMME IN CCI BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A MUCH better pair on paper, S. A. Phalnikar and Miss Manik Apte had to run the gauntlet of a third game before they overcame their opponents M. A. Malik from Karachi and Miss P. Phillips in the first round of the Cricket Club of India Open Badminton Championships this evening. The winners lost the first game purely due to the tactical error of Phalnikar, otherwise they would have recorded as easy a victory as the scores in the last two games suggest. They won 14-17, 15-3, 15-4.

Phalnikar did not realise till he and Miss Apte had lost the first game that the player from Pakistan, Malik, was left-handed, and a very powerful one at that. Malik returned almost everything, and outplayed Phalnikar, with the latter continuously attacking Malik's forehand, thinking it to be the normal backhand court of a right-handed player. With some excellent support from Miss Phillips at the net, Malik made up the leeway and levelled at fourteen-all in the first game, and a series of brilliantly executed parallel forehand drives won the next three points as well to astound all students of form. This surprise defeat "soke" up Phalnikar, who soon realised his error. The result was not far to seek. He attacked Malik on his backhand and won the next two games for the loss of only seven points in the bargain.

Veterans George Lewis and Motiram Desai were extended by N K Iyer and S G Damle to three games, the last two of which were fought out very closely

The results were:-

Women's Singles

Miss Tara Dandige beat Miss J Pereira 11-0, 11-1; Miss Punjabi w.o. "B" Player.

Men's Doubles

S Malik and M A Khan beat M Chunekar and V Gothaskar 15-5, 15-4; M K Bhopardikar and R. A. Dongre beat S D Desai and S. P. Desai 15-1, 15-0; G. Lewis and Motiram N. Desai beat N K Iyer and S G Damle 15-4, 16-18, 15-12; L R Agaskar and B R Agaskar beat N N Dalal and V D Adarkar 15-1, 15-5; M R Shah and N J Ruparel beat H V Somaya and Anand 18-16, 7-15, 15-12; K D Shroff and S. K. Nigudkar beat A N Kail and S E Doctor 15-7, 15-2; F J Antia and C K Menon beat Arvind Dalal and C. H. Kapadia 15-10, 15-5; R D Vimawala and P S Nilkant beat H J Bhagat and P J Bhagat 15-9, 15-11; N J Antia and S Motiwala w.o. R S Job and S A Phalnikar; N M Natekar and D N Dhongade beat M Singhania and S C Podar 15-2 15-2; P S Chawla and S L Jaini beat B V Ullal and P V Ramkrishnan 15-5 15-2; Akhtar Ali and A N Qureshi beat D H Varde and G G Tikekar 15-5 17-14.

Mixed Doubles

R K Bhandari and Miss Dhun Vakeel beat D S Kumana and Miss T Mistry 15-4, 12-15, 15-6; R N Mazumdar and Miss R K Dastoor beat V N Kalambi and Miss J Pereira 15-6, 15-7; S A Phalnikar and Miss Manek Apte beat S A Malik and Miss P Phillips 14-17, 15-3, 15-4; N M Natekar and Miss Shashi Bhat beat N N Rao and Miss S Kamath 15-3, 15-10; H K Talyarkhan and Miss Siloo Vakeel beat J C Dewan and Miss N Borges 15-4, 15-5; L G Salvi and Mrs. Nirmala Kelkar beat M G Patgawkar and Mrs K Limaye 15-4, 15-4; S Vircar and Miss V Sampson beat V Udeshi and Mrs. Bagwe 15-9, 15-12; G B Oke and Miss S Gore w.o. R S Jog and Miss S Gaitonde; M K Bhopardikar and Miss N Uplekar beat D G A Rose and Mrs. R. Cuthbertson 15-2, 15-4.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

COURT NO. 1: 3-30 p.m. Miss M. Borges vs. Miss S. M. Bhatt. 3-50 p.m. R D Vimawala vs. H K Talyarkhan. 410 p.m. R Panvelkar vs. B Bhagwat 4-30 p.m. S A Malik vs. S K Nigudkar. 4-50 p.m. Akhtar Ali vs. D S Kumana. 5-10 p.m. M A Khan vs. S D Desai. 5-30 p.m. T N Seth and M Guha vs. V V Ullal and A K Suku. 5-50 pm. D G Damani and C P Merchant vs. J M Desai and M K Bhatt. 6-10 p.m. R N Majumdar and A L Dewan vs. B Bhagwat and V Kamath. 6-30 p.m. T N Seth and M. Guha vs. B Y Gupte and M R Deshpande. 6-50 p.m. S A Malik and M A Khan vs. F J Antia and C K Menon. 7-10 p.m. P S Chawla and S L Jaini vs. R D Vimawala and P S Nilkanth. 7-30 p.m. D D Desai and Miss S D Rege vs. V Kamath and Miss S Mira. 7-50 p.m. S G Damle and Miss T Dandige vs. M Guha and Mrs. P Prasher.

COURT NO. 2: 3-30 p.m. F J Antia vs. Sam Vircar. 3-50 p.m. R K Batra vs. S A Phalnikar. 4-10 p.m. A K B Nair vs. P S Nilkanth. 4-30 p.m. N J Antia vs. C D Dias. 4-50 p.m. N N Rao vs A M Quraishi. 5-10 p.m. R K Batra and Miss M Punjabi vs. R A Dongre and Miss T Vakeel. 5-30 p.m. Miss M Apte vs. Mrs. M V Bhatt. 5-50 p.m. Mrs. R Cuthbertson vs. Miss S D Rege 6-10 p.m. T P R Moorthy and G R Chandran vs. Sam Vircar and A I Shaikh. 6-30 p.m. S Gupte and Devinder Shah vs. H K Talyarkhan and G P Shirke. 6-50 p.m. B Surti and R S Dalal vs. K D Shroff and S K Nigudkar. 7-10 p.m. B D Shroff and S A Phalnikar N J Antia and S Motiwala. 7-30 p.m. M Pereira and S Chandran vs. M R Shah and N J Ruparel.

Herbert Smith Shield Team Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Herbert Smith Team Table Tennis Championship conducted by the Times Sports Club commenced to-day and the first and second rounds were gone through.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND: Don Bosco Club beat Ford Club 3-0. H Crasto beat G Amin 21-17 22-20; E Coelho beat P Digaria 19-21 24-22 21-16; H Crasto and E Coelho beat G Amin and P Digaria 21-18 21-19.

Bombay Central Rly. Inst. 'B' beat Scindia S.C. 3-0. B Abraham beat Parekh 21-8 21-10, D N Bhatkal beat Bhagat 21-16 21-14; A I Jacob and D N Bhatkal beat Parekh and Janadia 21-10 21-14.

Kanara Saraswat 'A' beat Burmah-Shell S.C. 'B' 3-0. V M Nadkarni beat K J Rao 21-15 21-13; S V Nadkarni beat A P Salian 21-17 21-15, V M Nadkarni and R. J Haladi beat K J Rao and F R Bagli 21-16 21-11.

Matunga Gymkhana 'A' beat Keropet Club 'B' 3-0. K Sampat beat L V Vora 17-21 21-7 21-18, Brij Mohan Dhir beat D Surya 21-13 21-15; Brij Mohan Dhir and D S Pradhan beat S V Vora and D Surya 21-15 21-15.

Sydenham College beat Accountant General's Office S.C. 3-0. I R Joosab beat M I Parker 22-20 21-12, A S Vakil beat G Saldanha 21-14 24-22, I R Joosab and A S Vakil beat M I Parker and G Saldanha 21-17 21-19.

Central Railway Institute beat Reserve Bank 3-2. V Ranganath beat V M Thomas 21-17 21-13, lost to G S Rane 17-21 16-21, B Ranganath lost to G S Rane 21-23 20-22, beat V M Thomas 12-21 21-15 25-23, V Ranganath and V Chandrasekar beat G S Rane and D Chital 9-21 21-14 22-20.

Income-Tax beat Bombay Mutual Sports Club 'B' 3-2. J Ezekiel lost to D S Kapur 18-21 18-21, beat R Ramdas 21-7 21-8, A D Kantak beat R Ramdas 21-11 21-12, lost to D S Kapur 22-24 19-21, B A Kulkarni and A D Kantak beat D S Kapur and G R Thakur 16-21 21-14 21-13.

'The Times of India' S.C. 'A' w. o. 'A' team.

Indian Gymkhana beat Khatau S. C. 'B' 3-0. A K N Swamy beat M M Naik 21-19 21-14; L A Ramani beat K R Panjri 21-14 21-16, L A Ramani and K S Ganesh beat M M Naik and K R Panjri 21-17 21-19.

Tata S.C. beat Catholic Library R.C. 'A' 3-1. S R Khodaiji beat C Dias 21-19 22-20, beat D Correa 16-21 21-18 21-17, A R Subramanian beat D Correa 21-14 21-19, A R Subramaniam and C C Karkera beat C Dias and D Correa 9-21 22-20 21-10.

SECOND ROUND:

Sydenham College beat Don Bosco Club 3-0; I R Joosab beat H Crasto 11-21, 21-6, 21-13; A S Vakil beat E Coelho 21-14, 18-21, 22-20; I R Joosab and A S Vakil beat H Crasto and E Coelho 21-15, 21-19.

King's Circle Challengers "A" beat Parsi Gymkhana 3-0. K N S Narayanan beat D H Kapadia 21-16, 21-17; V Venkatraman beat D Irani 21-4, 21-19; K N S Narayanan and V Venkatraman beat D H Kapadia and D Irani 16-21, 21-13, 23-21.

St. Xavier's College beat YMCA Students Branch 3-0. D P Sampat beat G G Dandekar 21-3, 21-10; M Wassudeo beat A N Shah 21-14, 16-21, 21-18; D P Sampat and M Wassudeo beat G G Dandekar and A N Shah 21-19, 21-14.

P J Hindu Gymkhana "A" beat Kanara Saraswat "A" 3-2. C R Kelekar beat S V Nadkarni 21-17, 22-20, beat V M Nadkarni 16-21, 21-13, 21-19; C G Velkar lost to V M Nadkarni 15-21, 13-21; beat S V Nadkarni 15-21, 21-11, 21-8; C R Kelekar and C G Velkar lost to V M Nadkarni and S V Nadkarni 8-21, 15-21.

Income Tax S C beat Imperial Bank of India S.C "B" 3-0. J Ezekiel beat R K Kanan 21-11, 21-15; A D Kantak beat V M Lopez 21-15, 21-17; A D Kantak and B A Kulkarni beat R K Kanan and J M Lopez 21-17, 15-21, 21-16.

Bombay Central Railway Institute "B" beat Central Railway Institute 3-1. A I Jacob beat B Ranganath 21-17, 21-9; beat V Ranganath 21-14, 21-23, 21-19; D N Bhatkal lost to V Ranganath 15-21, 9-21; A I Jacob and B Abraham beat V Ranganath and C Chandrasekar 21-19, 16-21, 21-18.

"The Times of India" S C "A" beat Tata S C 3-0. T S Naidu beat A R Subramaniam 21-13, 21-14; K D A Narayan beat C G Karkera 21-15, 21-14; T S Naidu and K D A Narayan beat A R Subramaniam and S R Khodaiji 21-18, 21-15.

Indian Gymkhana "B" beat Matunga Gymkhana "B" 3-0. A K N Swamy beat K Sampat 22-20, 13-21, 21-17; L A Raman beat B M Dhir 21-18, 21-15; L A Raman and K S Ganesh beat B M Dhir and D S Pradhar 13-21, 21-16, 21-13.

TODAY'S FIXTURES: 3-30 p.m. onwards: First two rounds of the upper half—Herbert Smith Shield team championship.

Lt. Col. Khanna In Final

SERVICES SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP

POONA, Sept. 12.

Keen squash was witnessed in the Inter-Services Squash Championships held at the Rajendrasinhji Institute today, in which Lt-Col. Khanna prevailed over Lt-Col. Puri and Major Pinto defeated Major Anand.

Puri started confidently taking the first game with little trouble. But thereafter, the slightly-built Khanna, agile as a deer, wrested the initiative from a tiring Puri to win the remaining three games.

But it was the second series which provided the thrills. Baldy Pinto, the 1949-50 Services Champion played like the master he is. Pinto's brilliant placing had his adversary on a marathon run. All through Pinto continued to dictate the terms, with Anand staging some remarkable retrievals. It was a very tired Anand at the end.

The results were:—

Lt-Col. K. K. Khanna (Southern Command) beat Lt-Col. Puri (Western Command) 1-9, 9-0, 9-3, and 9-1; Major Pinto (Western Command) beat Major Anand (Southern Command) 9-4, 10-9, 9-2.

The finals will be played tomorrow (13th Sept. '53) between **Lt-Col. Khanna and Major Pinto.**

MRA To Solve Indo-Pak Differences

FOUR INDIAN M. Ps AT CAUX MEET

CAUX-SUR-MONTREX, September 12 (By Cable).

FOUR Members of the Indian Parliament were among the 1,034 delegates at the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Caux yesterday who stood in silent tribute in memory of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

Speaking on the fifth anniversary of Jinnah's death, Mr. R. D. Mathur of Delhi University, spoke of the desire of both Gandhi and Jinnah that India and Pakistan should live together as two brothers. 'It is not enough only to apologise for our failure in India to win the confidence of our brothers in Pakistan. We must fight for unity between our two countries. I am deeply grateful to Dr. Buchman for showing me how to bring that answer."

Mr. Anisuddin, a student from Karachi, recalled the Quaid-i-Azam's words, "If we are to bring safer, cleaner and happier world, let us start with the individual." "I subscribed to these ideals but never lived them out until I came here," Anisuddin said. Referring to Jinnah's statement that MRA was "The answer to the hates of the world," he said, "I dedicate my life today to take this spirit to the nation."

Bombay's Minor Irrigation Schemes

POONA, Sept. 12 (UPI): Out of the emergency fund of the Planning Commission, a sum of Rs. 5 crores and 87 lakhs has been sanctioned for the state of Bombay for undertaking medium-sized irrigation works, it is reliably learnt here today. Out of this amount, about Rs. 60 lakhs will be spent on contour bunding.

The medium-sized schemes for which this allotment has been made are understood to be Ghodnadi, Krishna, Mosam, Tarali (all Maharashtra), Budhial (Karnatak) and Fattewadi and Patadongri (Gujarat). The work on these schemes is expected to commence shortly.

It may be recalled that the State's Chief Engineer had been to the Union capital in this connection to get the final approval of the Planning Commission to the schemes submitted by the State Government.

Delhi Loses Rs 2 Lakhs In Fire

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI): Fires in Delhi accounted for a loss of Rs. 2,08,470 during the month of August 1953, according to the monthly report of the Delhi Fire Service.

This represents a considerable increase of Rs. 2,05,106 over the loss due to fires in the preceeding month. In one fire alone which was caused in a film godown, there occurred an approximate loss of Rs. 2 lakhs.

Licence Refused To Bengal Bank

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12 (UPI): The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Union Bank of Bengal Ltd., Calcutta, informing the bank that in terms of the first proviso to Sub-Section (2) of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act 1949, a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it.

The refusal of a licence makes it obligatory on the part of the bank to cease transacting business of banking as defined in Section 5 (1) (B) of the act, and it would not, therefore, be in order for it, among other things, to accept deposits of money from the public.

Kalyan Municipal Workers' Demands

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Sept. 12.

Merging dearness allowance into the basic pay according to the Gadgil Committee's recommendations, reinstatement of retrenched workers in their original jobs, providing quarters to the Naka staff are some of the 14 demands that were put before the Kalyan Borough Municipal President by the Kalyan Municipal Kamgar Union in a memorandum that was forwarded on September 8.

The Union has demanded reply for these fourteen demands before 15th of this month.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC

Under Section 74 of Motor Vehicles Act and Section 39 (I) of District Police Act, one-way traffic was introduced in Kalyan City. All outgoing vehicular traffic to go via Valli Pier Naka and reach Shiwaji Chowk and all vehicular traffic to go to railway station to go via Mohammadali Chowk and Nehru Chowk as at present.

Millionaire Sentenced

RAXAUL, Sept. 12 (UPI): For alleged bribing the Administrator of Birganj municipality, and producing a forged document, Sri Surajmal Marwari, a millionaire businessman of Nepal, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Birganj 'Goswa' (Governor's court). Surajmal produced a forged document for acquiring a plot of land under Birganj municipality.

The Municipal Administrator Sri Basud Upadhaya, was also found guilty by the same court on a charge of failure in Government duty and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and debarred from holding any Government service throughout his life.

Accused Surajmal has preferred an appeal against his sentence in the high court at Kathmandu.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF U N ASSEMBLY

Iran To Back Mrs. Pandit

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN, Sept. 12.

The Government of Iran have instructed their Delegation at U.N. to support the candidature of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India for the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly, it was officially learnt here.

INDO-PAK FILM FESTIVAL

BOMBAY, Sept. 12 (UPI): The Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association has suggested to the Pakistan Chamber of Film Industry, to postpone the Indo-Pakistan Film Festival proposed to be held in Karachi in December, 1953, to a suitable date after normal film trade between India and Pakistan is restored so that there will be a proper atmosphere of cordial business relations between the trade in the two countries."

No decision has been taken by the I.M.P.A. delegation to the proposed festival.

French Pockets In India

MOVE FOR HAGUE COURT OBJECTED TO

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shree Peter Alvares, Convenor of the Pro-Merger Organisations in French and Portuguese India, has issued the following:

"The news from Paris that the French Government may finally turn over the French Indian dispute over their five small enclaves in India for arbitration to the World Court has caused no surprise. Having jerrymandened the elections of the municipalities which were to carry out the modalities of the referendum they have to thank themselves for the abrogation of the June, 1948, agreement, providing for the method of a referendum. The reference to The Hague Court is another such attempt to evade the issue.

"The issue of freedom can never be subjected" to pleading legally the justice of its cause and proving of its rights." Freedom is the inalienable rights of the people transcending legal justification. The people of French India will never consent to the issue being referred to The Hague Court for arbitration.

Heads Of Arab States To Meet

BEIRUT, Sept. 12 (NAFEN): The Lebanese President, Mr. Camille Shamoun, intends to invite the Kings and heads of Arab States to meet in the Lebanon, or any other country, for the purpose of co-ordinating Arab policy and to adopt an unified attitude towards questions now facing the Arab World.

It is understood President Shamoun had the intention to call this meeting some five months ago, but, owing to internal matters, he had been compelled to postpone the idea.

Britain Protests To Peking

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Britain today protested to Peking against shelling of British motor launch in which seven were killed and five wounded. It is understood Britain demanded punishment of the men guilty of shelling and compensation for loss of life and damage.

FOLLOW NEHRU, URGES CAIRO PAPER

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (NAFEN): Commenting on the speech made by Pandit Nehru at a recent meeting of the Indian Congress Party, where he called for the encouragement of national industry and the expansion of production, the Cairo Arabic daily 'Al Misri' urged the application of a similar principle in Egypt.

"This will help us to exploit our national resources and increase our revenue as well as provide for the employment of large numbers," it said.

All Over Rent Arrears

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A landlady, demanding her rent of a defaulting tenant, was alleged to have been stabbed by the tenant this morning. It is learnt that Mrs. H. Raghav had a tenant called Anant Kadam to whom she sublet one of her rooms.

Anant had failed to pay his rent for some considerable time, and Mrs. Raghav demanded money from him.

In an irrate mood, Kadam is alleged to have caught her this morning as Mrs. Raghav was returning from the common water tap and stabbed her.

Mrs. Raghav was removed to hospital in a precarious state, while Kadam has been taken into custody.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI):— The U. P. Government have decided to establish, with effect from October 1, a six bed women's hospital at Rishikesh in Dehra Dun district.

'GODDESS OF VICTORY WHO LOVES A FIGHT'

'News Chronicle's' Tribute To Mrs. Pandit

LONDON, September 12 (NAFEN).

THE London 'News Chronicle' prominently published today a feature-page article with a striking photograph of Madame Pandit, the former "rebel" of San Francisco who led the Indian Delegation at the United Nations' birth and is the likeliest President of the next General Assembly.

Entitled "the goddess who loves a fight," (after the translation of her name Vijayalakshmi, Goddess of Victory) the newspaper's United Nations' correspondent, Stanley Burch, describes Madame Pandit as having been, "The embodiment of Asia's conscience and Asia's determined claims," since the foundation of the United Nations. If her expected election is confirmed she will preside over a world organisation, "whose great power politics are incessantly disturbed, provoked and stimulated by the insistent voice of Asia."

Inauguration Of Andhra

TRIVEDI FINALISES ARRANGEMENTS

MADRAS, Sept. 12 (UPI): Details of the arrangements connected with the inauguration of the Andhra State on October 1 by Prime Minister Nehru at Kurnool, were finalised by Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Special Officer for Andhra Affairs, and his Advisory Committee of non-officials.

Prominent among the invitees for the inaugural function at Kurnool will include Dr. S Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Dr. K N Katju, Union Home Minister, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, and Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Madras respectively, and Mr. C Rajagopalachari, Mr. B Ramakrishna Rao and Mr. K Hanumanthaiya, Chief Ministers of Madras, Hyderabad and Myosre respectively.

Mr. Trivedi also settled the allocation of personnel for the Departments of Broadcasting, Registration and Fisheries.

The committee held general discussion on the method of settlement of accounts between the Andhra and the residuary states with regard to state trading schemes.

PRAKASAM MEETS HIS PARTY MEN

MADRAS, Sept. 12 (UPI): Mr. T. Prakasam the PSP leader of Andhra, today continued his informal discussions with his partymen n the steps he proposes to take to form a stable government for the new Andhra State.

It is learnt that Mr. Prakasam has so far secured in writing the consent of more than half the number of the members of the Andhra Praja Socialist Party legislators to release him from his party obligations.

Some former Socialists among the PSP members are also understood to have given such consent.

Some more members of the party are expected to arrive here tomorrow when a final decision is expected to be taken.

IRAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

TEHERAN, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): The Iranian Premier Zahedi is expected to undertake an important Government reshuffle and bring members of the Iranian National front into his Cabinet according to diplomatic sources here.

The Premier is expected to return to the traditional Iranian policy in Foreign Affairs of steering a course between the Big Powers while the objective of the Government is to keep the friendship of the United States. The General is also understood to be anxious not to offend the Russians.

Soviet To Make North Korea A Satellite

LONDON, Sept. 12 (NAFEN): A new Russian move to dominate North Korea economically is seen by diplomatic observers here in Moscow's promise of 1,000,000,000 roubles for reconstruction.

A North Korean delegation under Premier Kim Il Sung now visiting Moscow is discussing future Soviet-Korean relations and "strengthening of economic and cultural co-operation."

Observers here take this to mean Russia readiness to stake a still heavier economic claim in Korea.

It is noted only casual references to Communist China's aid to North Korea have been made by Kim Il Sung and Pravda. This, and the apparent focussing of all credit on Russia, is taken to confirm reports the North Korean Communist Party's "Moscow group" is in ascendance over the Peking group."

One view expressed here is the Soviet Government "appears determined to make a satellite of North Korea."

RESIDENCE ASSURED TO 25,000 INDIANS IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): About 25,000 Indians in Ceylon, who obtained temporary residence permits in Ceylon in 1951, are now assured of continuous residence in the island with the privilege of visiting India.

Permits with all documentary evidence, originally submitted, are being maintained and renewal of the permits towards the end of this year will be more or less automatic.

Hyderabad Journalists' Sympathy

SECUNDERABAD Sept. 12 (UPI): The Executive of the Hyderabad Union of Working Journalists today expressed their concern over the lot of those working journalists who were thrown out of their employment on the sudden closure of the "Times of India" and allied publications in Calcutta. The body in a resolution passed at its meeting today expressed its sympathy towards them and demanded that the case be referred for adjudication.

In another resolution, the executive condole the death of Sri Suravaram Pratap Reddy (Cong. M.L.A. and ex-editor of "Golkonda Patrika" and "Prajavani" a local Telugu daily and bi-weekly, extolling his services to the cause of journalism in the state.

The Committee called upon the Union members nominated on the Press Advisory Committee to resign immediately from the committee to protest against the manner in which the Press Advisory Committee was re-constituted.

D. P. KARMARKAR FOR GATT MEETING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (H.S.): Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister for Commerce, left here for Geneva by air today, to attend a meeting of the signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.), to begin there on September 17. The future of G.A.T.T. is to be discussed at the meeting.

Shri Karmarkar is to lead the Indian delegation, which among others, includes Shri Chakravarti, Secretary to the Commerce Department.

Industries In The Villages

STATE EFFORTS AT REORGANISATION

BOMBAY Saturday.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY HAD DISCERNED THE POTENTIALITIES OF REORGANIZED VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SO FAR BACK AS IN 1946 WHEN THE POPULAR GOVERNMENT ASSUMED POWER.

A careful survey of the field of development had been carried out and the policy of encouragement to co-operative organization and State help to village craftmen has been vigorously pursued all these years with the result that the organization has grown up steadily into a formidable one.

The main task was one of organizing the village artisans into joint production on a co-operative basis. This was carried out with the establishment of primary production co-operative societies. There are today scattered throughout the State over 1200 societies of this type. The highest number among them is that of hand-weaving societies, i.e., 482 while there are 189 tanning societies. There are a dozen bee-keeping societies and the industries distributed between other societies are oil-ghani, rope-making, cane and bamboo work, carpentry and smithy, metal work, sandal-wood carving and pottery. There are as many as 168 societies engaged in miscellaneous occupations while there are 37 societies which are exclusively women's. There are, too, 37 labour contract societies and 102 forest labourers'.

HELP TO ARTISANS

The various types of industrial co-operative banks and associations help the rural artisans and even urban workers to obtain finance and supply of raw materials, implements, etc. and finally marketing facilities. If the products of village handicrafts and cottage industries could hold their own in competition against the machine-made goods they must possess qualitative superiority and appeal to the consumer. Some places in the Gujarat, Karnatak and Maharashtra have achieved fame as producing centres for handicrafts of highly-specialised design, workmanship and sales appeal and the products are marked by a special character of artistic design based on certain traditional 'motifs.' There is both the home and foreign market for such products if they could be marketed efficiently.

It was also necessary to revive the traditional pattern of hereditary craftsmanship and combine it with ability to meet the needs of the present-day market and consumer demands. For this purpose, technical training, improved tools and equipment as well as other facilities like finance were necessary. The State Government therefore launched a scheme of loans and subsidies to artisans and handicraftsmen. Stationary and peripatetic schools and demonstration parties for the benefit of village artisans were started and today their number has gone upto 97.

The subjects taught cover an extensive range of household and utility articles, namely, those of cotton and wool weaving, dying and printing, fibre and coir work, tailoring, flaying, carpentry and smithy, laquer work, sericulture, pottery, metal work, hosiery, manufacture of agricultural and other household implements, etc.

EXPERIMENTATION

Several production and production-cum-training centres in various useful industries are conducted where the labour employed, in addition to the normal wage, is paid a profit distributed on the basis of 2/3rd of total profits of the industry concerned.

Then, there is the village industries experimental workshop and laboratory at Poona where experiments in improvement to the appliances used by villagers in cottage industries are carried out. The centres also train villagers by holding classes for training in glass and glass bangles. Small machines and implements suitable for use in cottage industries are selected or manufactured and recommended. There is also the handmade paper research centre in Poona where training is given in the processes and techniques of manufacture of handmade paper. The dyeing and printing laboratory, also situated in Poona, functions for the benefits of dyers and printers where experimentation and research are carried out in the use of colours, designs, etc.

FINANCIAL AID

To get an idea of the anistance given to the village artisans and persons engaged in cottage industries, the figures of expenditure may be reproduced:—From 1947 to 1952, about Rs. 27 lakhs and three thousands were granted as loans and about Rs. one lakh and 89 thousands as subsidies to co-operative societies. The corresponding loans and subsidies to individuals amounted to about Rs. one lakh and 79 thousands and 33 thousands; respectively. The amount of total financial assistance to co-operative societies and individuals amount to about Rs. 31 lakhs four thousands. The Co-operative Department also gives guarantees in behalf of the co-operative societies, etc. to the central financial agencies in respect of loans and cash credit. The total amount that could be raised on Government guarantee during the period referred to above is about Rs. five crores, 66 lakhs and 22 thousands while the amount of Government guarantee is Rs. one crore, 20 lakhs and 45 thousands.

As announced recently during the session of the Legislative Assembly in Poona, Government had sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs for assistance to hand-weavers through co-operative societies. A recommendation has also been made to the Government of India to reserve the production of dhoties and coloured sarees up to 40 counts for handloom industry. The State Government expects to receive a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs from the Union Government for rehabilitation and development of handloom industry in the State.

SALES DEPOTS

For facilitating sales of products of cottage industries and handicrafts, Government had started sales depots in Bombay city and district sales depots in Bijapur, Sholapur, Belgaum, Sangli, Nadiad, Nasik, Surat and Baroda. The depot in Bombay was subsequently handed over for management to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd. while those in Bijapur, Sholapur and Belgaum and the emporium in Kolhapur were handed over similarly to the district industrial co-operative associations. Other Associations are also running depots at Hubli, Poona, and Malwan. Since 1946, purchases worth Rs. 42 lakhs and 39 thousands were made by these depots and the sales effected by them amounted to about Rs. 52 lakhs and 46 thousands. The depots also helped the artisans in the marketing of cottage industrial products.

RURAL ECONOMY

Although cottage industries, like machine industries, have sometimes to face adversity of market conditions, the State and non-official agencies have been trying to help them out and maintain and improve their position. The State Government in its purchase of stores policy also prefers cottage industrial products. It is clear that the healthy development and prosperity of the cottage industrial co-operative organisation would prove itself highly useful in absorbing those among the rural population who are partially employed or under-employed as well as those who are unemployed; and the village economy and standard of living of the rural population engaged in this activity must improve with the improvement of the cottage and village industries.

More Books In Indian Languages

DEPUTY MINISTER STRESSES NEED

BOMBAY, Saturday: "With all the ancient culture which we have inherited and of which we are proud, it is most necessary that our people should get all types of books in our languages," said Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal, Deputy Minister for Education, Government of Bombay, while inaugurating the McGraw-Hill Book Week, at the Popular Book Depot, Bombay, this evening.

The Deputy Minister said that after achievements of freedom their liability of educating the masses had increased and that it was most necessary to have good number of Indian publishers.

Referring to the point regarding the Sales Tax on books, the Deputy Minister said that Government had already exempted from Sales Tax the text books and books important to the public.

The Deputy Minister expressed great pleasure for the big collection of nearly 3,000 publications in all the branches of Science and hoped that people would take full advantage of them.

Major-General Lambert G.O.C. Malaya Division

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): The War Office yesterday announced the appointment with the temporary rank of Major-General of Col. W. H. Lambert, Commander 18th Infantry Brigade, to be General Officer Commanding in the Federation of Malaya Division. This appointment has effect from August 1, 1953.

Soviet Ambassador To Burma Dead

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. announced today the death of Peter Vladimirov, Soviet Ambassador to Burma. The announcement said that Vladimirov had died after a long illness.

PAYMENT TO KRUPPS AS CONSULTANTS

Criticism Ill-Founded

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI).

THE criticism in commercial circles of the fixed remuneration of Rs. 2.10 crores which the German Combine Krupps Oemag, will get as technical consultants to the Government-sponsored new steel plant is considered to be ill-founded, according to official sources.

It is pointed out that it will be a single payment to the foreign combine for designing, supervision, erection and initial operation of the plant.

As soon as the plant is put into operation, no remuneration will be paid to the consultants. A team of experts recommended by the Krupps and Demag will, however, be working as salaried officers of the Company working the plant. The number of foreign technicians, it is understood, will be kept to the minimum and they will have Indian understudies to replace them as early as possible.

The consultants, it is stated, will not be entitled to any commission for supply of machineries as the machineries will be purchased directly by the company after inviting global tenders.

It is stated the fixed fee of about Rs. 2.10 crores to the German combine works out to about 3 per cent on the estimated cost. The normal level of fee is between five to seven per cent.

A representative team of the German combine is expected in India about the end of the month to discuss and settle the constitution of a company and to make specific recommendations on the location of the plant, etc. The company will be on the line of the machine tool company. The over-riding consideration for location will be the economics of production and of distribution and the site will be selected with these in view.

Foodgrain Prices Are Down In Marathwada

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 12 (UPI): Rainfall in Marathawada has been widespread and above the average this year. Mancherial an Kinawat in Adilabad district have registered 48 inches each. Auragabad has recorded 30 inches, which is 12 inches more than last year's. Crops are in excellent condition, and the peasantry is jubilant. Harvesting of mug crop is in progress. Prices of foodgrains are going down consequently.

TUNISIA & MOROCCO ON U.N. AGENDA

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP).

THE questions of Tunisia and Morocco have been included in the provisional agenda of the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations, which opens here on September 15.

This is the second year in which the subjects have been brought up and once again it is at the request of the 15 African and Asian member countries of the U.N.

Last year's debate in the affairs of these North African countries took place in the face of a French walkout. The then French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, had told the Assembly that the United Nations Charter did not permit the organisation to interfere in the internal affairs of States.

This year the African-Asian Group brought the North African affairs forward once again on the ground that France had taken no notice of the U.N. resolutions on the subjects of Tunisia and Morocco.

They claimed the situation which has developed in these two countries endangers peace and security. Since the request for inclusion of these items in the Assembly agenda, the replacement on the Sultan of Morocco caused the African-Asian powers to try to get the matter before the security Council.

The Security Council by a majority vote declined to deal with the problem. But the General Assembly agreed to discuss the questions.

The Killer Is A Painter

RABAT, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): The man who attempted to kill the new Sultan here yesterday is a 28-year-old house painter, named Allal Ben Abdullah.

According to police, he was the owner of the 1936 four cyclinder Ford in which he drove up to the Sultan and that he had acquired the car only a month ago. Allal Ben Abdullah was the father of one child and his wife, who is expecting a second one, is a distant relative of the Sultan's family. The police said that he had acted alone.

City Markets Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today being Ganesh Chaturthi, all City Markets remained entirely closed.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): Trading in New York Cotton further has been quiet today with nearby October firming up on short covering and balance of market suffering from light profit-taking after Thursday's rise.

At close, prices are up 3 to 8 in New York and up 3 to off in New Orleans. Commodity futures index closed off 0.51 at 156.49 and spot prices index off 0.60 at 170.55.

The following are the closing quotations of New York Cotton Market:—Oct. 33.30, Dec. 33.57, March 33.91|2, May 33.99, July 33.87, Oct. 33.57, Dec. 33.61.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): General trend in grains was weak today at Chicago. Wheat closed off 1|4, corn off 1-5-8 and soyabeans off 1-7-8.

At Winnipeg flaxseeds closed up 3-3-4.

JAPANESE P.O.Ws IN COMMUNIST HANDS

Arita's Statement

GENEVA, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): There are still 12,407 Japanese Nationals not yet repatriated from Russia and China, Hachiro Arita, President of the National Council for the repatriation of Japanese abroad and head of the Japanese Delegation to the United Nations Prisoners of War Commission declared yesterday.

Speaking at the last meeting of the commission in Geneva, Arita said that an estimated 16,596 other Japanese nationals had died in the Soviet Union and China since the end of the last World War.

Arita recalled that since the end of March Red Cross ships had repatriated 22,487 Japanese from communist China.

V.K.R. MENON TO HEAD ILO's INDIA OFFICE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (UPI): Mr. V. K. R. Menon, I.C.S., Labour Secretary to Government of India, has been appointed head of the Intenational Labour Organisation's India Office at New Delhi.

Mr. Menon is expected to take up his duties early in October.

COMPANY LAW BILL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12: The Company Law Bill 1953, introduced in the Parliament by the Finance Minister, is now available on payment from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, and from other Government of India Book Depots. The cost of the publication is Rs. 1/4/-.

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov received North Korean Premier Marshal Kim Il Sung yesterday morning. Also present at the meeting were North Korean Foreign Minister Nam Il.

Council Passes Andhra Bill

"People's Voice Will Be Heard", Says Katju

NEW DELHI, September 12 (UPI).

WITH THE INAUGURATION OF ANDHRA ONLY EIGHTEEN DAYS AWAY, THE COUNCIL OF STATES TODAY PASSED THE ANDHRA STATE BILL IN AN ATMOSPHERE FULL OF ENTHUSIASM.

Since no amendment was accepted to the Bill in the Council, it now goes for the President's assent. Some clauses of the Bill would come into force immediately after the assent is given and the rest on October 1.

Members belonging to all parties who had vied with each other in wishing the new State god-speed during the third reading, joined in a hearty and prolonged applause when the Bill was put to vote and passed without a single dissenting voice, exactly at 12 noon.

Discussions on the Bill in the two Houses of Parliament lasted for full one month.

In his reply to the third reading in the course of the debate, the Home Minister, Dr. Katju, reiterated that the Government did not wish to "sit tight" on the demand for linguistic states despite the wishes of the people. "People's voice would be heard and shall be obeyed".

Dr. Katju, however, firmly rejected a suggestion by Mr. C. G. K. Reddy (PSP—Mysore) that the Government should announce in advance that the recommendations of the All-India Boundary Commission would be fully accepted. The Home Minister said the Government had the profoundest respect and regard for the recommendations of such Commissions, but Parliament could not abdicate its authority even in favour of such bodies.

The Home Minister was glad that during the discussions every body, particularly protagonists of linguistic provinces, had emphasised the vital necessity of maintaining India's unity.

Dr. Katju was also glad that not a single member had spoken with rancour or malice. They had not even given thought to minor details but had dealt with high principles.

COMMON LANGUAGE

Another point on which great emphasis was laid by the Home Minister was that while linguistic provinces were coming and the regional language must be used, there must be a national language used not merely by educated persons but also by illiterate villagers. "In future, if a villager from Rameshwar goes to Somnath in Saurashtra, he should be able to speak a common language".

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

Referring to the movement for separate Andhra, Dr. Katju, Home Minister said: Nobody should try to take credit for the formation of Andhra. It was the people's movement which was responsible for the new State. Everybody had struggled in his own way, even if sometimes in a misconceived way. They had all suffered. The first call was given by the Congress and that time everybody was in the Congress. So it would be better not to try to apportion credit. Andhras were a brave and gallant people,—perhaps a little emotional and excitable,—and he was sure that they would work for the advancement of the new State with the same energy and enthusiasm as they had shown while fighting for the State.

Dr. Katju also referred to the auspicious occasion when the Bill was brought before the Council. That was the day of 'Janam Ashtami', the birth anniversary of Lord Krishna. Today, was 'Ganesh Chaudashi' another very auspicious day, when Bal Gangadhar Tilak had started the movement for India's resurgence. On such a sacred day when the clock was about to strike 12 and the sun is at its zenith, we are going to pass this bill that would mark the resurgence of Andhra and whole of India. He, therefore, wanted the whole House to join him in the prayer that Andhra should progress the living standard of its people should rise, its cultural standard should rise and the new state should grow from strength to strength.

At the conclusion of his speech, Dr. Katju, folded his hands, bowed his head and shouted 'Jai Hind'.

DETAILS

In the course of discussion on amendments to Clause 47 and Schedule 7, both of which relate to the apportionment of assets and liabilities, Mr. T. S. Pattabhiraman (Cong.-Madras) criticised the payment of compensation to the Andhras. He asked why people who wanted to separate should be paid compensation. He uttered a warning that this was a bad precedent and felt that after the disintegration of Hyderabad State the Andhras themselves would be called upon to pay compensation to Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Replying, the Home Minister, Dr. Katju, said the most convenient answer to the complaint of the Andhra members that Clause 47 and Schedule 7 would cause untold damage, was that on an analysis it was found that this untold damage would only amount to one and a half crore rupees. On demands for a Commission to decide the question of apportionment of assets and liabilities, he reiterated that it was open to the Andhra Government to ask their officers to go into the matter, prepare a case, and then try to come to an amicable settlement with the Madras Government. If no settlement was reached, it was open to the Andhras to refer the matter to the President.

The Council negatived the amendments and passed Clause 47 and schedule 7.

AMENDMENT LOST

An amendment moved by Mr. Sunderayya for the inclusion of some more medical and engineering institutions in the ninth schedule was also negatived by the House. Dr. Katju said what was objectionable was the compulsion in the amendment. Institutions in Madras, he said, would give preference to Andhras over students from other states.

The Council then passed the rest of the schedules and clauses.

During the third reading of the Bill, Mr. C. G. K. Reddy (PSP-Mysore) said when the All-India Boundary Commission was established, Government should accept its decision and not give in to any influential political group. All States, he said, would have to be re-organised on a linguistic basis and Government would not be able to ignore this. He criticised the Home Minister for having described Mr. Chandulal Trivedi as the Governor-designate of Andhra and said it was a bad precedent to appoint an officer who was doing a special sort of work in connection with a State to be the Governor of that State, and hoped there would be no repetition of this practice.

Mr. Sunderayya, leader of the Communist Party, gave his conception of how democracy would be practised in Andhra. He visualised Andhra as a land following with milk and honey on the establishment of people's raj there.

Mr. K. Rama Rao (Cong-Madras) strongly supported the Bill and said Visala Andhra was coming and linguistic redistribution of India would strengthen the unity of the country.

AFFILIATION

Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair (Cong-Travancore-Cochin) said Andhras need not worry about the affiliation of colleges in Rayalaseema to Andhra University. He referred to the integration of Travancore and Cochin, and said colleges in Cochin, which were affiliated to Madras University, were, on integration, disaffiliated from Madras and became part of Travancore University, without any sort of complication. Supporting the formation of linguistic provinces, he said bilingual states would hamper the growth of Hindi as the national language.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (KLP-Madras) said he agreed with Mr. Sunderayya about the future of Andhra. But there were parties other than the Communist Party which wanted to reach the same goal, only their approach was different.

Mr. H. P. Saxena (Congress-U.P.) said he was not in favour of linguistic provinces. Provinces should be formed only on the basis of administrative and economic convenience.

Others who took part in the debate were Dr. W. S. Barlingay and Mr. R. U. Agnibhoj, Congress members from Madhya Pradesh, and Mr. B. K. P. Sinha (Congress-Bihar).

The Council then passed the Bill and adjourned till Monday.

By-Election Due To Dr. Mookerjee's Death

NEW DELHI Sept. 12 (UPI): Mr. Atulya Ghosh, Chairman, Election Committee of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, announced here today that the candidature of Dr. Radhabinode Pal has been finally approved by the Congress Central Parliamentary Board for contesting the by-election from South East Calcutta Constituency caused by the death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Britain Plotting Against Neguib Regime?

CAIRO, Sept 12 (UPI-AFP): Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem, today accused members of the British Embassy of holding secret meetings, with former professional politicans. He made this charge in an article published by the newspaper "Akhbar El Yom".

This is the third time in a week that members of the Egyptian Revolutionary Committee have accused Britain on plotting against the Neguib Government.

More Iran Oil For Italy

LONDON, Sept. 12 (NAFEN):—Another shipment of crude oil bought by an Italian company is now on its way from Iran to Italy in the tanker "Alba", reports from Rome say.

Although the carrying capacity of the Alba is 10,000 tons she is believed to be carrying only about 4,000 tons.

MARQUIS SUED FOR DIVORCE

Cousin Of Late King George VI

NEW YORK, September 12 (NAFEN).

THe Marquis of Milford Haven, who is a cousin of the late King George VI and was Best Man at Queen Elizabeth's wedding, is being sued for divorce by his American wife.

The Marchioness has filed paper salleging he has been continually in the company of film star, Eva Bartok. Also the Marchioness alleges they stayed in a number of European hotels where they had adjoining rooms.

The Marchioness is asking for £400 sterling monthly as alimony and £4,200 sterling for costs and £1,000 sterling as travelling expenses. She says her husband's income last year was more than £10,000, but claims she received only £320 from his since he left America last December.

Newspapers state the Marquis has already entered a denial of the charges. He married Mrs. Romaine Simpson, divorcee, in 1950 in Washington.

After Adenauer's Victory

Danger Of War In Europe Has Increased

FRENCH REDS' VIEW

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI-AFP): The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party yesterday passed a resolution declaring that Herr Adenauer's success in Western Germany has increased the danger of war in Europe and in the world.

The resolution published in the Saturday issue of the Paris Communist daily "Humanite" said: "The electoral success of Adenauer's military clique bent on revenge represented a threat to the security of France". The resolution said that the East German disturbances on June 17 were provocations which had shown that the Revenge represented a threat to the security of France." The resolution said that the East German disturbances on June 17 were provocations which had shown that the Revenge Party backed and armed by the United States and the rest of the imperialist camp was ready to plunge Germany and the world to the worst adventures'

Education System Going To Pieces, Warns Nehru

(Continued from Page I)

have had many commissions and many reports. The time appears to have come now for urgent action.

"All of us are concerned, either as students, or as parents or brothers or sisters of students.

Are we to watch intertly this utter demoralization of our university education and the universities being turned into fields of conflict and idealogical dispute as if they were arenas of political controversy and election?

Are we to accept as normal the utter lack of discipline among students and the use of their organizations for political proposes by political parties?

After all the leaders of India for tomorrow will come out of the students of today. What kind of leadership are we going to have tomorrow, if their training in the present is going to pieces?

UNIVERSITY UNIONS

"I do not wish to express any opinion about current disputes, because I do not have all the facts.

But it appears that one of the major reasons for the student troubles in Allahabad and Lucknow is connected with the university unions. There has been a controversy as to whether there should be voluntary or compulsory university unions. If compulsory, then the question has arisen as to the degree of control to be exercised over them.

NOT A TRADE UNION

My knowledge of present-day conditions is limited, but I am not aware of any university anywhere, outside some in the Uttar Pradesh where there have been unions with a compulsory membership and a compulsory collection of fees by the university authorities. Why this system was introduced in some Uttar Pradesh universities some years ago, I do not know. This system appears to me to be completely without justification. A university union is not a trade union of industrial workers and yet apparently this is the view-point of some students who function exactly as if they were workers in a factory, going on strike, forming action committees and the like. That is not my conception of a university union or of student life in a university. When I was a member of a university union, I joined voluntarily and no one compelled me to do so. Many students did not join that union, as they were not interested in its activities or in the amenities which it provided.

NOT A RIVAL TO ADMINISTRATION

"Personally, I am quite clear that university unions should be voluntary and should have full freedom, within certain limits, to choose their office bearers and to function as they liked. A university union is not a rival institution to the administrative or teaching apparatus of the university, nor should it interfere with administrative matters connected with the university.

But in no event can we look on pasively at the rapid deterioration of what was meant to be a training ground in character, discipline, co-operative endeavour, knowledge and, if I may say so, a little bit of wisdom."

FACTION FIGHT SHOULD NOT HOLD UP PRODUCTION

Roy's Call To Burnpur Workers

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12 (UPI).

DR. B. C. ROY announced today that Mr. Michael John, President of the Burnpur Workers Union has notified that there would be a "fair and free" election before the 22nd of this month.

Dr. Roy, who wanted an early settlement of the dispute in Burnpur Steel Works, said: "Production in this national enterprise should be stepped up, and as such, he welcomed the announcement of Mr. John. He wanted the election of the Union to be conducted under the aegis of a Government officer either Central or Provincial.

He deprecated "slow-down" tactics by workers and said the Burnpur trouble was a "fight for leadership" between two factions and not a dispute between the labour and the management. Government responsibility here was just to see that "production in the factory is stepped up and costly machinery not tampered with." It would be wrong to suppose that Government was either supporting Mr. John or opposing Mr. C. L. Vyas, President, Action Committee.

Personal

NEHRU TO VISIT PUNJAB

AMBALA, Sept. 12 (UPI): Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has accepted the invitation of the Punjab Chief Minister Mr. Bhimsen Sachar to visit the State for two days in November next.

According to the provisional programme the Prime Minister will be in the Punjab from November 7 to 9. During his stay the Prime Minister is expected to visit Chandigrah and lay the foundation-stone of the Punjab Secretariat.

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (NAFEN): Delegates of 20 feminist organisations meeting here have called upon Arab women to boycott French goods, especially cosmetics, "as the money spent on these goods are used to manufacture arms which the French are using to shed the blood of Arab nationals in Morocco."

Between You And Me

By Me

THE week-end is heavy going with the surfeit and hang-over of "modak" and sweets of Ganesh Chaturthi. Ganesh is the first and the most popular of deities, known by the many names such as Vigneswara, Vinayak, Gajanan, Ganpati and Pillaiyar throughout the length and breadth of India.

He is hailed as the remover of obstacles and hence poets, philosophers, artistes and men of letters and business dedicate their first offering to him. He is also the beloved of children who eat sweets and play pranks. He is the most Plebian of gods, worshipped alike by the classes and masses. Apart from his place in temples, he spreads himself out in street corners and river banks and is the most accessible of the deities. His possibilities for mass contact were exploited by leaders like Lokamanya Tilak, who gave a national colour to the Ganpati Festival and made it a platform for rousing national consciousness and patriotic fervour in the cause of freedom's battle.

Reactionaries like Sir Valentine Chirol could not forgive Tilak for the crime of using the Ganpati festival as the spearhead for national liberation. In his book on "Indian Unrest" Sir Valentine made many unfounded allegations against Tilak, which became "cause celibre" in London law courts. Sir John Simon, who subsequently became the head of the notorious Simon Commission, defended Tilak against Sir Valentine Chirol and made copious references to the Ganpati festival in his defence address. Ultimately, Tilak lost his case against Sir Valentine, but Ganpati won. He became internationally known.

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One characteristic feature of Ganpati is that he moves with the times, though he is the most ancient of the gods. While most of the gods of the Hindu pantheon stay put in their Puranic dress and regulated ornaments. Ganpati artists and craftsmen have shaped him in their own way, giving form, colour and trends of their own ideas and ideologies.

Ganpati with a "charkha", Ganesh in "Jawahar" jacket, and Gajanan in I.N.A. uniform of Netaji marked the verying ideologies which gained currency during our political struggle. Now that we are a free country, politics does not colour Ganpati images. Probably, Ganpati artists do not get inspiration from the Five-Year Plan and the Estate Duty to give new orientation to their pet image. Instead, they have clothed Ganpati in bush shirt and made him the glamour God in idyllic film settings.

The recent conquest of the Everest has given material to Ganpati artists, who have decorated him as a god on the top of the Himalayas, with Tenzing offering prayers by his side. The Sherpa Ganpati is the latest model, commemorative of Indian achievement of the year. Next year, probably, the craftsmen of clay will picturise the episode of Tenzing taking a pebble from Mount Everest and presenting the same to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as a momento of the height to which India can climb.

*

Unlike his father Shiv who always dances to the tune of Parvati, Ganpati is a bachelor with all the freedom and amenities which the state of single blessedness can confer. He is often hailed as the Godfather of bachelors and it is a passing sarcasm to state that a youth will be married just like Ganpati.

Though Ganpati is all austerity and wisdom in the Hindu pantheon, he has become a popular God, painted and decked with popular fancies and fallacies. Though highbrows may look askance at the artistic libertines Ganpati as the all-giver, is ever obliging. Hence the popularity of Ganpati festivals.

*

August end and September beginning mark a round of festivities. Shravan, Bakrid, Coconut day, Krishna Jayanti, Parsi New Year and Khordad Sal add to the merriment of the citizens of Bombay, despite the soaring unemployment figures and hand-to-mouth rations. The Ganpati festival has started the week of music festivals. The musical spirit is inherent in man and bursts out even on prosaic occasions

*

CAN an M.P. sing? This was the moot question discussed in Parliament when the Praja Socialist member Mr. B. S. Moorthy sang a song composed by himself during the debate on the Andhra State Bill. Mr. Moorthy apologetically remarked "A poem can be appreciated only if you sing it".

Up stood Mr. R. Venkatraman who raised a point of order whether a speaker could sing in Parliament. The Chairman simply smiled and did not give any ruling. Probably he thought that the privilege of the House and freedom of expression covered songs as well. Did not poet Harindranath Chatopadhyaya attempt to "derail" the Railway Budget in Marxist doggrels and Plebian penta-metres?

*

The Chief Minister of Indore went a step further when he participated in the public celebration of Janmashtami festival and entertained the audience with recital of songs praising Lord Krishna. Report goes that people clamoured for more songs and the Chief Minister had to give a repeat performance. Music is not a small asset to a politician and will prove a bigger draw than mere speechifying and slogans.

*

FORTUNATELY the newly elected Parliament, State Assemblies and Councils can boast of good music dance and acting talents. Now that the Prime Minister's Eleven and the Vice-President's team have successfully concluded their Charity Cricket, the next attractive programme can be an All-Legislators Carnival for a public cause, with music, dance and drama. This will not require any elaborate rehearsal, as finished artistes can be easily found both in the Treasury Bench and among the Opposition. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari can give a Karnataki music recital, with kirtans in right royal Dhanam style. Violinist Chowdiah of the Mysore Assembly can accompany him on violin.

The Hindustani music programme can be inaugurated with Dr. B. V. Keskar's premiere of 'Khyal' and classic pieces of Batkhande school. It will be a model for film stars to follow and a tip to classical musicians to pass the audition test of A.I.R.

The lead for light songs and popular music can be given by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, a composer-singer of note. Harin is a versatile personality with the charm of a 'prima donna' and the lilt of an ace singer. During the Non-Co-operation Movement, he enthused the audience with his own composition of national songs, which his listeners vociferously repeated. His voice will reach top octaves and the only trouble is he should not overreach himself.

Classic Bharat Natya can be staged by Shrimati Rukmini Devi of the Council of States, to the accompaniment of "padams" and "javalis" by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. The services of Mr. G. Venkatachalam of the Madras Upper House as an impressario can be requisitioned.

For drama, there is an imposing array of artistes Prithviraj and Harindranath Chattopadhyaya are actors with reputation and can be assigned leading roles. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, whose anti-feminine quips often cause uproar in Parliament, can be induced to play the role of master comedian. Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, who inflates finance with Sanskrit quotations and Telugu proverbs, can play the "Sutradhar" and sit at the counter, when he is off the stage.

The headache will be to get personnel for the heroine and other feminine roles. Mrs. Punnose will not oblige a bourgeoise show. With Rohini Kumar in, women M.P.'s will not participate. One will, therefore, have to look to budding male M.P.'s to play feminine roles.

Women M.P.'s from all Houses will willingly give a skit on the obstacle race of the Hindu Law Reform Bill. Of course, precautions will have to be taken to see that women Sanatanists do not gatecrash into the theatre for demonstrations.

The highlight of the carnival can be mixed Russian ballet with A. K. Gopalan, Hiren Mukherjee, Mrs. Punnose and Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. The finale can be a solo by Mrs. Punnose on "dal bhat".

The catering arrangements will be under the direct control and immediate presence of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi of "Annapoorna" fame. With such a cast and all-round appeal, the financial success of the show is doubly assured, and some of our merchant MP's may even offer to underwrite it. But will the MP's and MLA's oblige?

*

EX-rulers' privy purses figured prominently in Parliament during the debate on the Estate Duty Bill. It also transpires that Princes will have to pay income tax just like other citizens from this year, and that the Nizam and the Maharaja of Gwalior will be the hardest hit under the new rule. Before the merger, the rulers were masters of the purse in the States, while their appropriations were governed by certain conventions. While intelligent rulers like the Nizam and the Maharaja of Gwalior invested a lot in the country's industrial undertakings, others dissipated their wealth in stables and animals outside the country. Some of them had their sojourn in European countries occasionally visiting their homeland, while their subjects were groaning under misery and privation

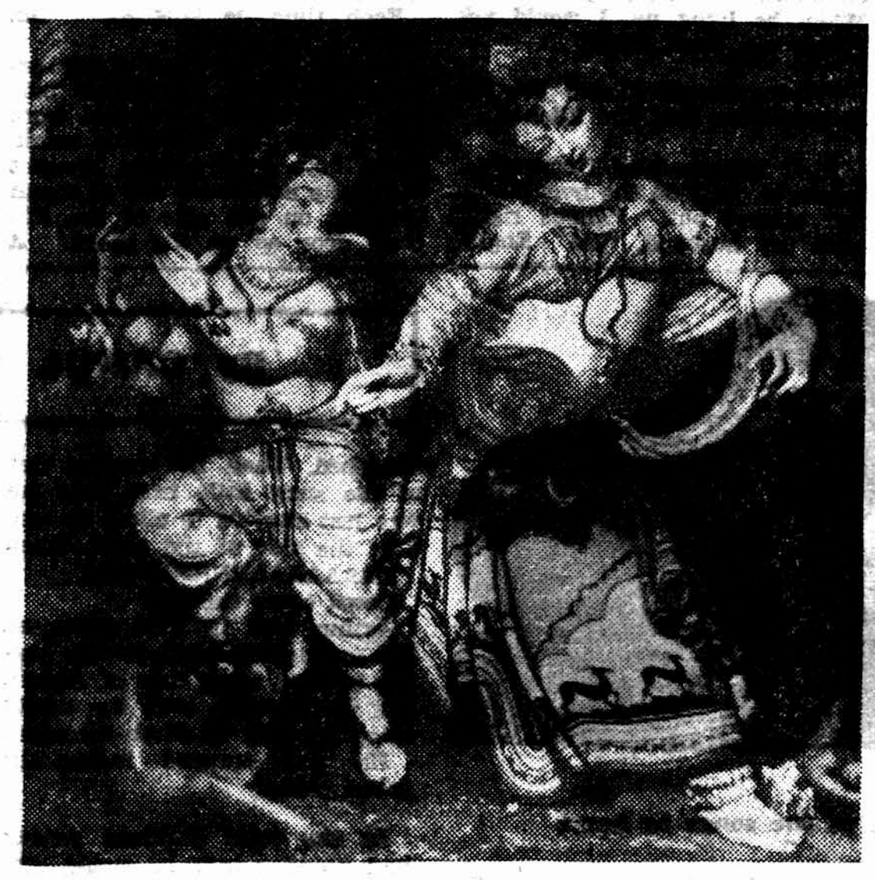
*

After the merger when popular governments were established in most of the Indian States, the private life of the ex-rulers came under public scrutiny. The open alliance and the underhand dealings of some of the members of the ruling family with the notorious dacoit, Bhupat, did not a little to shatter the prestige of the Princely Order. It showed the extent to which these feudal lords would go to regain their lost power and prestige. Moreover, during the general elections, the ex-rulers pitted themselves against popular representatives and exploited their wealth and personal influence for victory at the polls. Their electioneering slogans and speeches were so anti-national that even Pandit Nehru was forced to pull them up and show their place as beneficiaries of the privy purse. Curiously enough, when Pandit Nehru was touring the Indian States on electioneering campaign, ex-rulers of those States were forging an anti-national line-up.

*

The late Maharaja of Jodhpur scored a thumping victory over his own Chief Minister and would have been a power to reckon with, but for the fatal aeroplane crash. The ex-rulers of the Orissa States and of a small States like Bastar were alleged to be responsible for many election incidents and flare-ups where even Dadagiri methods were employed. According to one version, the Princely Order spent more than Rs. 50 crores for election purposes. This is grossly out of proportion when compared with party funds of organised parties like the Congress and the Socialists.

In the heat of the election controversy, one of the stooges of the Princely Order remarked that democracy meant "buying the poor man's vote with rich man's money." India has not liquidated the political power of the Princely Order to enable them to come back to power by the backdoor by the profligacy of their unearned income and thus sabotage democracy. The sanctity of the Covenant governing the privy purse will, to a large extent, depend on the behaviour of the Princely Order.



Dancing Ganpati with a hefty and buxom partner

HARD ON FAMILY LIFE FOR

ALGERIANS IN FRANCE

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Paris.

"ALI, when are you taking your vacation?"

Vacations equal weather as topics of conversation in France starting from June 1 on. Ali is a thin, always smiling Arab who works in the garage where I leave my car. Ali Hassan comes from Algeria, and I have always marvelled at his constant good humour, hard work, and transparent honesty.

"The first of August, monsieur. I am going to Algeria," and a special light came in his eyes.

I know Ali gets a small salary even by French standards, and so I realize this was something of an investment.

"But what about your family? Can you afford to take them home too?"

Ali smiled, this time with a slight sadness in his eyes. "Oh, no. You see, they are there now," he said.

If he had said "already" I might have pressed the question, but that word "now" had a slight twist in it.

"Yes," he said, the sadness increasing. "You see, they are there always. I have been in France 18 years, but my wife and five children have always been in Algeria. I manage to get home every two years for two months. That's my family life.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE

I was suddenly overwhelmed with the realization that smiling Ali had carried this burden cheerfully for the eight years I had known him, and that he was just one more of the thousands of Algerians who work in France and send money home to keep their families.

France has a system of family allowances— so much for each child in a family. Algeria is supposed to be part of metropolitan France, with all its privileges. But there are no family allowances there, I had been told.

"You don't even get a family allowance?" I asked.

"Yes I do because I work here in France— but it is less than half of what a Frenchman with five children gets here. It is 9,000 francs a month, which they give to my wife in Algeria."

That's about Dol 25 in American money.

"How much do you make a month, Ali?"

"I get paid by the hour, and by working very long hours I get about 20,000 francs. Out of this I must pay 6,000 francs for a room in a cheap hotel. I cook with a little gas burner. I have to pay for my food, what clothes I can get and save for my trip home every two years, and then also send money home to my wife out of the 14,000 francs left.

"I suppose it's the same old story—no work in Algeria except at impossible wages?"

"Oui, monsieur. There one can only work as a farm labourer. There I get 300 francs a day—and a hard day which lasts from early morning until late at night. That's no more than the family allocation my wife gets by my working here, and there is one less mouth to feed—my own."

I apparently showed a slight rise of indignation because Ali said quickly, "Yes, it's wrong and unjust. But what can you do?"

I expected an outbreak against the French Government, but Ali again showed his superior nature when he continued: "The French Government has not always been wise. But it certainly has done a lot of good things. When I was little no one could read or write. Now most of the children can. The French have improved many things. But what they have done is still small between the zero of what we had and what we must have to lead even a near normal life by French standards—or should I say human?"

"As a free man you should have a normal life with your wife and children," I replied.

"Yes—but it just cannot be." Then Ali gave me his old, familiar gay smile, without a trace of sadness in it, and said, "it just takes patience, monsieur. It must come out all right in the end—somehow."

—'The Christian Science Monitor.'

His Loyalty Was As Steadfast As The Hills

By Erna Carson

WHEN I MARRIED AND CROSSED THE PACIFIC TO LIVE IN CHINA, I WAS OFTEN TOLD, "DON'T KEEP THE SAME COOK OR BOY YOUR HUSBAND HAD AS A BACHELOR. THAT'S AN INVITATION TO DISCORD."

THIS, LIKE MOST ADVICE, WAS DISREGARDED.

Wong was both cook and house boy but he was more than that. He was a staunch friend. For six years he had reigned as number one in "Master's" household, had offered efficient service and harmony, wonderful Boston baked beans and roast beef, rare, as well as, candid opinions on everyday problems, the philosophy of Confucius, and the state of the world.

I should have kept him for all these reasons even if, as friends predicted, feminine supervision would be resented; but right from the start I liked him as much as my husband did, and there was never a moment of regret.

When we arrived at our destination, he was at the station to meet us, wearing a long blue Chinese gown and padded cloth slippers. He kept saying, "Hello, Master—hello, hello," as he collected bags, pleased and excited.

Later, at home, he brought his family in to greet us, his wife, slender, graceful, with a spot of pink rouge on each cheek and a gardenia in her hair, and four small children, two of them wearing red silk embroidered coats. They stood in a stiff row and bowed in unison. I asked them a few questions which were interpreted, then they were ushered back to their own quarters and the Boy returned alone. Quietly, he said, "What time you want dinner, Master?"

●

I was disturbed at first, by the prevailing custom of foreigners in China saying, "Boy."

"Why not the dignity of a name?" I asked a group of women. There was amusement and slight indignation.

"Why, they like it—like being called Boy!"

"It's an honour—as much as a business or professional title."

"They work hard to earn this name."

I was unconvinced and that night I asked Wong, "Do you want to be called Wong or Boy?"

He opened his eyes in surprise. "More better Boy."

"But which do you like?" I persisted. "I'll call you Wong or Boy whichever you like."

He seemed ill at ease as though I had broken a social rule, and started to leave the room. At the door he turned and said one word, "Boy."

Some years later, I couldn't even remember his name.

Only once was my authority questioned. We were to give our first formal dinner and the dining-room table had a wide crack caused by the dry air. I asked the Boy if he could have this repaired.

He said something that sounded like "Ahr, ahr" which I took for an affirmative reply.

Two days later the crack was still there. "Can't you have the table repaired?" I asked.

"All light."

Still later, and no action had been taken.

"Boy, when are you going to have this table fixed?"

He looked at me with a calm face and asked, "Master have say, 'Can do'?"

●

That night Master explained, "Boy, Missy is boss in this house now, my boss, your boss, All right?"

"All light."

It was, too, and although Master remained his chief concern and interest always, I too became a member of his family. He made desserts I liked; said, "More better Missy take umbrella", and on my birthday, shot off firecrackers.

We moved often in China, to the cold Northern plains, to the crowded Whangpoo region, to the shores of the Yellow Sea—wherever we went, the Boy and his family went too.

My housekeeping duties consisted largely of arranging flowers and saying, "Boy, twenty come for dinner Saturday."

Once I said, "I want to bake a pie."

Surprise was quickly concealed. "What time, Missy?"

"About ten."

When I went into the kitchen, the crust was rolled and ready for the oven, the apples were pared. As I sliced them, the Boy started to mix sugar and cinnamon.

"Oh, not cinnamon, Boy! Just sugar, butter, and a little lemon juice."

He hesitated but said firmly, "Master like cinnamon."

I sliced apples, he kept the cinnamon in his hand. Oh well, what kind of a wife was I not to please Master. "All right, Boy, put it in."

He flashed a warm smile, stirred the mixture vigorously, put the top on the pie with swift, sure movements and—so ended one culinary experience.

A friend and I decided that it was most unintelligent to know nothing of food prices. "Let's go shopping," I suggested.

After much walking we found the market, busy and crowded, but at each stall, action was suspended as we, the only two foreign women in the place, approached. Talk stopped, smiles changed to abrupt laughter as we pointed to vegetables and asked prices in awkward Chinese. It was not a comfortable experience and we left hurriedly.

At home, I put my bundle on the kitchen table. "Carrots," I said, "from the market."

"Carrots How much you pay?"

"Fourteen cents a catty."

"Fourteen! Have buy plenty this morning. Seven cents."

●

The Boy's telephone technique never failed to amuse me. After his first "Hello" in English, the conversation usually changed to Chinese and ran a range from calm courtesy to high surprise, excitement, interest, friendliness. When he hung up, I would ask, "Who was that, Boy?"

"Wrong number," said the Boy disappearing into the kitchen.

This happened so frequently I began to question the wrong number answer but, "That's right", said my husband, "the English version of a talk is apt to be something like this—

'What number do you want?'

'What number are you?'

'I want number 4657.'

'Oh, that number! You want Customs Master.'

'Yes, Customs Master. Who are you?'

'I am Boy in Chang house. Who are you?

'I am Boy in Miller house. What does your Master do?'

'My Master tung oil man. What does your Master do?'

'My Master in bank. How does it go with you?'

'Hao, hao' (Good, good).

Much more of this and then. 'Wrong number.'"

●

Except for important holidays, there was no such thing as off-duty days for a Chinese house-staff. Frequently, I said, "Boy, you don't have to work every day. Don't you want to go somewhere, visit friends, see a show?"

Each time he laughed. "No. Missy, I no want."

He and all the boys of my acquaintance liked big dinner parties. This meant additional work but it was gay, exciting work. Extra boys were always brought in to help and there was as much laughter on one side of the kitchen door as on the other. A guest was never surprised to see her boy serving, never surprised to see her pewter platter, silver rose bowl, lace tablecloth "borrowed" for the occasion.

Once, late in the evening, I opened the kitchen door. Dishes had been washed and the room was clean. Five boys sat around the table eating their dinners to overtones of loud conversation and laughter. They stood up, shy but friendly. I said, jokingly, "Plenty walla walla (talkie, talkie). What are you saying?"

No one answered so I thanked the boys for their help and started to leave the room. Our boy said something in Chinese and another boy called to me. With a little grin on his face he said, "I say to them my Missy no play mah-jong so good."

As the years passed, my admiration for the Boy increased. I appreciated his loyalty — as steadfast as the hills — enjoyed his neighbourhood news told with exaggerated theatrical gestures and facial expressions, delighted in the affection he gave his family. I liked his calmness, humour, friendly advice — always in the form of "More better...."

If I had a choice of seeing again one person in all China, it would be our completely likeable Boy.

—The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICAN WOMAN'S TRIBUTE TO CHINESE BOY

Arthur knew every one of the songs by heart

Arthur, The Musical MOUSE

By CAROL COLLVER

ONCE there was a little mouse, named Arthur, who lived inside a grand piano. He had built himself a snug little nest in one corner of it, and all day long he would sit in this snug little nest and listen to the music of the piano.

True, it was a little on the loud side, because of course he was right on top of it. But Arthur didn't mind that. He had lived in the piano as long as he could remember, so he liked his music good and loud.

The grand piano belonged to a very talented musician named Goldini. He sat and played for hours at a time, because that was his business. He was a song writer, and all day long, and most of the night, too, he would sit at his grand piano making up songs. Arthur knew each one of them by heart by the time it was finished.

As he had spent all of his life in Mr. Goldini's apartment, Arthur really knew his way around the kitchen. But that wasn't always much help. For often the musician grew so interested in composing songs that he forgot to go out and buy some food for himself. He would sometimes go all day without eating anything but dill pickles.

Now this sort of thing may have been fine for Mr. Goldini's song writing. But it wasn't much fun for Arthur. How he longed for a tangy bit of cheese! He considered himself happy, though, on the days when he could find some cracker crumbs to eat.

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Then suddenly one day it looked to Arthur as though he would never eat again. Not even the littlest bit of pickle!

It happened that Mr. Goldini had been working all morning on his latest song. He played the finished part of it over and over again, and then he was stuck. There was something about the ending, he didn't like. He just couldn't quite think of the combination of notes he wanted. It made him very cross.

Finally he grew crosser than ever. What's more, he suddenly realized that he was hungry—having eaten nothing but dill pickles that morning for breakfast. So he did something he had never done before. He shut down the top of his grand piano, vowing that he would never play another note on it.

Then he went out to buy food—lots of it!

In the meantime, Arthur had been lying in his snug little nest all morning, listening to Mr. Goldini's latest song. The little mouse was thoroughly enjoying himself. He felt that this was the musician's best song so far, even though he didn't care too much for the ending.

●

He was just beginning to feel a wee bit hungry. So he slowly stretched. Then he crawled out of his snug little nest. And he was just starting to climb up and over the side of the piano when

BAAAAAAANNNNNNNG!

Down came the top.

Arthur was in total darkness. He scurried around quickly trying to find some way of escape. But there wasn't even the tiniest crack for him to climb through.

He was trapped inside the grand piano!

In the total darkness Arthur had no idea how he would ever find his way back to his snug little nest, let alone climb outside and look for something to eat.

He sat down for a while to think things over. But it was no use. There was no escaping from the piano. He finally decided he might as well try to feel his way back to his nest and at least be comfortable while he was thinking.

Arthur made four little jumps and hoped he was going in the right direction and as he jumped plunk! PLLLLUUUUNNNNK! plunk! PLUNK! went the piano. At just that moment, in walked Mr. Goldini, his arms filled with groceries.

When the musician heard his piano playing all by itself, he hurriedly put down his bundles. Then he rushed over and raised the top.

There was Arthur, looking more scared than relieved.

Mr. Goldini smiled down at the little mouse. Then he ran back to the paper bagsful of food. He smiled more than ever as he returned to the grand piano with a nice fat piece of yellow cheese. This he placed inside the grand piano, right beside Arthur.

●

Then he sat down at the piano again. The four notes he had heard when he entered the room were still ringing in his ears. He played them over and over again. Then he played his new song from the beginning. But this time he didn't stop as he reached the end. For Arthur's four notes just fitted in.

plunk! PLLLLUUUUNNNNK! plunk! PLUNK!

It was the perfect ending!

Mr. Goldini was very happy. He was very glad that he had such a nice musical mouse living inside his grand piano.

He never forgot to go shopping for food after that. You see, he had Arthur to think of now! And Arthur always has plenty of crackers and cheese.

Arthur has plenty of crackers and sheese now

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Forces against Indian art—Culture that is India—Fantastic claim for modernism—Art as national expression—Art in China and India—Foreign market for artistic wares—Revival of fairs and festivals—On the list of national monuments—Environments of cabaret dancing.

Reorganisation of arts is rightly taken by free India as essential to the process of national regeneration.

It has to be based on the tradition and artistic concepts furnished by relics of the past and by the finding pattern of unsophisticated life. There can be no two opinions on this point. However a dangerously discordant note is heard at times; and it cannot be ignored.

Challenge To Indian Art

An absurd view that India is a country which had no culture is insidiously propagated. Obviously it is the product of morbid thinking. It revives sorrowful memory of the days in which originality, in the domain of art as a cultural asset, was denied to India. The authentic voice against such a movement was then too feeble to make itself heard.

The offensive chorus of 'foreign influence' raised by prejudiced writers in the past is still continued in a subdued tone and on the very soil of the country. The denial of culture to India in the past threatens to be its revised refrain. The absence of culture implies lack of originality in art; Any such suggestion has to be resented, as art stands out in high relief on the cultural facet of life in the ancient times.

The 'no-culture' theory is propounded probably to counteract the welcome move for reorganisation of arts on the basis of the tradition. It seems to have been conceived by its protagonists as tactics to repudiate the original conception and distinctive character of Indian arts. Further light on the devious line of thinking on art is thrown by a startling statement made in interested quarters the India.: art has no standards of its own for its appreciation.

March Of Modernism

Modern art of Europe has arrived in this country as an aggressive creed. It has readily secured, as its converts, some painters and sculptors and also a few unprincipled writers to whom it has come to be a major pre-occupation. A few of such converts who have assumed the air of superiority, seem to have solemnly pledged themselve to the task of pushing through their exotic modernism at any cost. Indian art has, thus, to face a hostile front of propagandists at the moment when it has got the opportunity to rise again.

A few writers have tried to show themselves off as sympathetic to Indian art; while doing so they have expressed admiration for sculpture but have held painting in ridicule. They have either failed or refused to perceive the sameness of conception and style of both and the process of parallel development. On the other side, the wholesale condemnation of Indian art is ingeniously disguised by the plausible argument that, as a mode of expression, it is totally unsuitable to interpret modern life.

The credulous young artiste, yielding to the pressure of the appeal of propagandists, were led into the false belief that modernism was the latest development to be accepted by every country irrespective of the peculiarity of its genius and tradition. They had hardly realised that they were asked to shift their loyalty from their country's time-honoured tradition to the current trends of European modern art. The anti-Indian art movement did not stop at this point.

Demand For Surrender

Modernism of Europe is now emphatically stated to be universal development in art. It is introduced as an international expression transcending geographical limitations and superseding various national traditions. Art fondly styled as Indian is declared to be a part of the international expression; but it may be noted in the context of things that this Indian art means painting slavishly following the models and mannerisms of European modernists.

There was a time when Indians, under foreign domination were led to believe that academic art was superior to their own tradition.

THE LADY AND THE SWANS

Print of an etching by BHUPENDRA KARIA of Sir J. J. School of art.

Indian art had thus the freedom, at least, to stand as a distinct type in a corner, but now in the most favourable conditions created by independence, a view is propagated that modern European art is, by its very nature, an international expression destined to supersede if not sweep away all the traditions including the Indian. It will be interesting to know when and by which authority such an ex-party decision was taken proclaiming European modernism as the sovereign and the only standard of the art world.

Culture Not In A Pattern

The 'no-culture' theory, which is virtually an extension of the modern art movement, has to be exposed and exploded. The masterpieces like the Kailas, Trimoorthi, Nataraja and Ajanta painting, to cite a few are typically Indian. They are representatives of the art which was original in conception and unique in style and technique. This art was one of the finest products of the multi-sided creative genius with which India was gifted, and it had formed a brilliant facet of the culture which was a pattern by itself.

Ample factual evidence can be adduced to give the lie direct to the propaganda carried on by protagonists of modernism and of the 'no-culture' theory. The very quality of art should suffice to confirm the fact that in the matter of expression and appreciation of art, India had attained the dizzy height, which those cherishing strong prejudice against her will never look at even from a distance. They are not expected to perceive the efflorescence of her genius, in an equally concentrated degree, in music and dances. The classical art which furnishes enough material for correct appraisal of the culture which represented by it stands also today as a type by itself and as this country's precious heritage. It cannot be supplanted or suppressed by any development in art, like European modernism.

Art In China

Indian musicians and dancers, who visited China on a peace mission, have returned with admiration for the Chinese art organisation. They would like a few of the features to be introduced in India. Obviously, these artists were pleased with the facilities extended to artists for presenting art and to the people for keeping themselves in contact with art. This is a question of art organisation which is bound to be different in every country. India has now the opportunity to build up her own organisation on the basis of her tradition.

It is not known whether the artistes had looked for affinity between China and India in the sphere of dance and music. Since the Indian art tradition is reflected in Chinese painting it is necessary to trace, Indian influence, if any, in music and dance of China. This is the vital point which should not be missed by any Indian cultural mission — official or non-official to China. The artistes, it is hoped, must have tried to find out how far Chinese art is affected by being subordinated to the socio-political ideology.

Originality Of Design

Products of the cottage and small scale industries worth about Rupees 17.1 crores were exported from India during the year 1952-53. This encouraging news was given by the T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Commerce and Industry, to the House of People on 24-8-53. The articles were mainly the products of artistic industries. The state of exports shows that artistic products are in increasing demand in the foreign market to which a regular supply must be ensured.

The excellence of designs and workmanship is the chief attraction of Indian artistic wares to foreign countries. It is a factor on which the increase in the export trade largely depends. The necessity, therefore, of maintaining a high standard of workmanship should never be overlooked. The situation calls for association of artists who may be expert in Indian art and of experienced hereditary designers with ev field of artistic production. Handloom Board, it is grati[illegible]g to learn, has now realised the need of setting up a Design Department which can work out new designs for the weavers. One wishes that the personnel of the department is carefully selected.

Art In Festivals

Independence has prompted modern India to peep into the past and to pick up something of importance for revival. Festivals and fairs have begun to engage her immediate attention. Sair-e-Gul Faroshan (Phulwalon-ki-Sair) —a historic mela — whose tradition was laid in 1812 was revived and celebrated at its original centre Mehrauli under the auspices of the Government of Delhi. Care is said to have been taken to see that the mela was revived in all its details, so that craftsmen and artists could get the opportunity to display their skill in its organisation in the traditional form.

While the social purpose underlying festival and fairs can be achieved with little difficulty in the modern age, their artistic side is not unlikely to be underrated. In the ensemble of most of the traditional festivals music and dance are usually included, and both these arts are supposed to have been distinct types. The relics of such specialised music and dance must be collected in order that the festivals might be revived in their original forms. The revival of festivals must lead to the revival of the types of music and dance which are facing the danger of extinction.

Environments Of Celebrities

The Cafe Greco in Rome, which is 188 years old and which had arrived at the stage of bankruptcy, will now carry on its business, because it has received financial help from the Italian government. Strangely enough, the Cafe has, moreover, been classified as a national monument. Within 188 years of its existence, it has been a favourite resort of famous men ranging from Hans Christian Anderson to Wagner, and on this ground the Cafe has earned the enviable distinction of a national monument, although it happens to be a proprietory concern.

The Cafe Greco has something of deep significance to convey to India. The Italian Government has taken the right view that this Cafe, with which the names of great men are associated, must be listed as a national monument. This country has numerous places which ought to be preserved as monuments. Gowghat of Soordas, Tatlisthan of Swami Haridas, and Champaner of Baiju to quote a few examples, are places of historical importance. The task of the Government would be easier if the people will take initiative in the matter of preserving the places and environments of celebrities. It may be recalled, in this connection, that Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, first president of the United States, was saved for the nation by the women's association.

Equity—Takes Action

Cyprus—the holiday island of the Mediterranean—has been blacklisted by the Equity—the British Actors' Trade Union. This drastic action is said to be the consequence of the sensation caused by an unhappy incident in which the six Devonshire girls had refused to entertain customers after a cabaret show in Cyprus. The Equity, which has the support and co-operation of the London County Council, has taken this step in order to enforce moral standards in the environments in which the cabaret artistes may be placed.

The incident leads one to believe that the organisations displaying the lablel of artistic entertainment are likely to have the element of an undesirable underworld. It makes a disquieting commentary on the moral background of the entertainment provided by unscrupulously managed cabaret shows in the western countries. Even if it turns out to be above board, it should prompt Europe and America to review the conditions in which the cabaret artistes have to work and to place the cabaret on the level on which art should stand. The Cyprus episode is a warning to India's film industry to refrain from popularising cabaret dances of the ordinary type.

". . . In Due Course"

Don't be deceived. Civil Servants are not merely the tea industry's reason for living; there is work to be done.

One such gentleman, indeed, has gone to the trouble of compiling a glossary of the much-loved stock phrases which our busy public servants use from day to day. For example:

"Under consideration" means—your communication is at the bottom of the pile.

"Passed to higher authority"—responsibility been shifted to someone earning more money, to warrant the effort.

"Hope to reply in a few days"—going on leave, have put on urgent "flag" for my relief.

"Inquiries will take some time"—papers lost, hope you will forget the matter.

'No Mercy'—My Soccer Creed

By Nat Lofthouse

MAYORS have many duties, varying from kicking off at charity football matches to judging baby shows, but I doubt if many have acted as soccer club scouts and recommended promising youngsters. Because of that I'm claiming a minor record—as perhaps the only centre forward in the League to have been recommended to his club by the local mayor.

It happened some years ago, Bolton's chief citizen at that time happened to be a director of the Wanderers, and after seeing me play in a schoolboy game in which he had kicked off he told his colleagues on the board about me. I received an invitation for a trial at Burnden Park, and have been there ever since.

Three-Goal Prize

For the record, I am one of the few local boys playing in his home town team in the First Division; and except on two occasions I have never played anywhere except centre forward. I was once tried at outside right in a home match with Arsenal and at inside right when we visited Portsmouth. Everyone agreed I should stick to centre forward!

Many players start their careers in one position and finally settle down in another; but even as a small boy I had what was almost a mania for playing centre forward.

I remember one match in particular, a schools fixture in which I had been chosen to play for Bolton Town against Bury Town. As an encouragement, my father promised to buy me a bicycle if I scored three goals. No doubt he thought his money was safe, but I made sure of that bike early in the match and finished with seven goals to my own account. I think I must have been after a tandem!

Crowds Are Merry

I'm sorry if I sound greedy for goals, but frankly that should be a centre forward's creed. I always remember some advice Tommy Lawton once gave me: "It doesn't matter how you play so long as you can score the goals." I don't think a truer word has ever been said on a soccer subject.

Crowds do appreciate good football, I know—in fact, we at Bolton try to provide it—but it is goals they really come to see. Provided that they do not result from elementary errors in defence, the more goals there are the merrier are the crowd.

That is why I try to show no mercy to an opposing defence—in a strictly sporting sense, of course. The centre forward's job in the team is getting goals, either by scoring them himself or providing openings for his colleagues. Whether we shall ever return to the halcyon days of the Dean and Camsell era, with fifty or sixty goals a season, is doubtful under modern defensive conditions. But we can try to distribute a glut of goals among the entire forward line.

Naturally, I like to get an odd goal or two myself now and again, but a centre forward today has to be as much a feeder as a spearhead. Generally it is pretty hard going. Throughout my career I can remember only one absolute "sitter" being given me as a present by the other side.

We were playing Middlesbrough, and I was chasing a long loose ball down the middle, more as a gesture than with any hope of getting it. Ugolini, the goalkeeper, picked it up and tossed it to Bill Whittaker, the centre-half, to clear. But Bill tried a header, and sent it straight to my feet. I could hardly believe my eyes until I saw the ball in the back of the net! It was the first chance Bill had given me—and I never had another all the afternoon!

I said just now I try to show no mercy to an opposing defence. I don't mean it is necessary to kick them to blazes. On the contrary, it is best to keep as far away from them as possible.

Top-Speed Trials

The greater part of my training is devoted to practising starts,

Nat Lofthouse in action

in he same way that a runner practises those vital first few strides when training for a sprint race. In top-class football the centre forward will not normally have to cover great distances. Ten yards at top speed is generally enough.

There are times, naturally, when the centre forward finds himself dogged and almost locked up by the man marking him (personally, I'm very glad that Neil Franklin has gone into the Second Division by joining Hull City!). On occasions like that the leader has to concentrate on opening out the field. If the full backs are kept well stretched out there is likely to be less crowding in the penalty area if one of his inside men manages to slip through.

Rather unexpectedly, I found that the F.A. tour of Canada last summer made an enormous improvement in my play. Normally these end-of-season tours have a deadening effect. Whether it was the novelty, or that the extra food we had built up my stamina, I don't know, but I came back from that trip fitter and faster than I had ever been before.

Quick Off The Mark

Added to that, I've had a lot of help from George Hunt, my predecessor as Bolton's leader and now one of our coaches. He kept drumming into me the motto: "Be quick off the mark."

All the same, I was very surprised when I walked into the Bolton ground one day last November and the trainer said to me: "Congratulations. You've been picked to play for England against Yugoslavia." I thought he was pulling my leg. Legpulling is the footballer's chief passion. We had some examples of it during the Canada trip.

I remember especially one night when we were leaving Windsor, Ontario, to travel to New York. We were warned to have our passports handy as Customs officers might be coming through the train to examine them as we crossed the border.

Sure enough, somewhere around 2-00 a.m. there was a terrific commotion among the boys as a man walked through demanding to see the passports. The first ones were too sleepy to take much notice of what was going on, but the general din was such that the later ones were pretty wide awake when their turn came. They almost threw their bunks at me when they discovered I was the "Customs officer"!

The laugh was on me in the end, however. It was extra-ordinary the number of people we met in out-of-the-way places who had emigrated from the Old Country. At one small town in particular I was almost submerged by the number of people who said they had come from Bolton and wanted to talk about the old home.

It was all very enjoyable, until one of the lads cracked: "Blimey, Bolton must be a place if all these people came here to get away from it!"

—TITBITS.

Tit-bits Of Sport

The prospect of athletes using oxygen masks to run faster than ever before was visualised by Roger Bannister who has come within two seconds of running the mile in 4 minutes. Bannister is a medical student.

No doubt the Everest conquest is sending athletes a high watermark.

*

Northants have arranged for their 23-year-old fast bowler Frank Tyson to spend the winter felling trees.

Tyson is a fast bowler whom Freddie Brown has mentioned as a possible partner for Trueman, but he lacks stamina and fades away after 3 overs.

Would do in India, where tree planting is the main hobby!

*

The Board of Control for Cricket in India is hardly aware of the exact date it was founded.

That is nothing new because the Board hardly knows anything. They do not know the present, the past and future.

BOMBAY'S ACE PLAYERS COMPETE IN MATUNGA GYMKHANA TOURNEY

Chess

THE Second invitation Chess Tournament organised by the Matunga Gymkhana has among its competitor's some of the top-ranking Bombay State Chess players. Ramchandra Sapre and Balwantrao Alurkar the joint holders are participating in the event.

Among others Manoranjan Rao, the Chess Club of India Champion is playing and considering his current form, he should be able to give a good account of himself in the tournament.

This year there is a formidable list of players who have all played in the Championship Division—R. B. Sapre, B. D. Alurkar, M. M. Rao, Dr. J. G. da Cunha, M. K. Gavande, S. M. Muzumdar, D. P. Ratnagar, V. K. Kelkar, V. D. Gangal, D. Chowdhary and P. S. Gupte.

Malharrao Pradhan withdrew after the first two rounds. He won both the games defeating P. S. Gupte and Dhanjishaw Ratnagar.

The tournament has an open aspect and a keen struggle is expected among Sapre, Rao Alurkar and Dr. da Cunha.

French Defence

WHITE: P. Romanovsky.
BLACK: E. Rabinovich.

1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt5; 4. P-K5, P-KB3; 5. Kt-B3, P-QB4; 6. B-Kt5ch, K-B1; 7. QPxP, Q-R4; 8. B-K2, PxP; 9. Castles, Kt-QB3; 10. KtxQP, PxKt; 11. P-B3, BxP (B4); 12. P-QKt4, KtxP; 13. PxKt, BxP; 14. R-Kt1, B-KB4; 15. RxB, QxR; 16. QxP, Kt-K2; 17. QxKP, Q-K5; 18. Q-Kt2. R-B1; 19. B-KR6, R-KKt1; 20. Q-B6ch, K-K1; 21. B-Kt5ch, R-B3; 22. BxP, B-Q2; 23. BxR, QxB; 24. R-K1, Q-B4; 25. B-R6, K-Q1; 26. B-B8 and Black resigned.

In the following game played in the Moscow 1936 tournament Kotov demonstrates the tremendous potential power of Rooks on the centre files. He shows that the adverse King is in constant danger when facing a Rook, no matter how many pieces stand between them.

WHITE:— A. Kotov.
BLACK:— Kalmanok.

1. P-Q4, P-K3; 2. P-K4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, PxP; 5. KtxP, B-K2 (*1); 6. BxKt, PxB, (*2); 7. Kt-KB3, Kt-Q2; 8. B-B4 (*3), P-B3; 9. Q-Q2, P-Kt3; 10. Q-R6, B-B1; 11. Q-B4, B-QKt2; 12. 0-0-0, P-KR4 (*4); 13. K-Kt1, B-K2 (*5); 14. Q-Kt3 (*6), Kt-B1 (*7); 15. KR-K1, P-KB4; 16. P-Q5 (*8), BPxP, 17. B-Kt5ch, Kt-Q2; 18. Kt-K5 (*9), Q-B2 (*10); 19. BxKtch, K-Q1 (*11); 20. Q-Kt7, R-KB1; 21. Kt-Kt5 (*12), Q-B4 (*13); 22. BxP and Black resigned (*14).

Simplifying Variation

(*1) What started as a Queen's Pawn Opening has become, by a transposition of moves a French Defence, Black chooses a simplifying variation.

(*2) Black captures with the Pawn as he wants to keep his two Bishops.

(*3) White is prepared to reply to 8. ....P-QB4 with 9. P-Q5, Kt-Kt3; 10. B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 11. BxBch, QxB; 12. P-Q6, Q-B3; 13. Q-K2, BxP; 14. KtxPch.

Cramped Game

(*4) Black's Game is cramped, and he tries to free himself by driving White's Queen away from her commanding post. His immediate threat is B B-KR3.

(*5) If instead 13.....Q-Kt1; 14. KtxPch, or if 13....Q-K2; 14. Q-B7 is uncomfortable for Black.

(*6) Now threatening 15. Q-Kt7, R-KB1; 16. Q-R7 and Black's Rook Pawn falls.

(*7) SLIGHTLY BETTER WAS 14....K-B1, BUT BLACK'S GAME WOULD STILL BE DIFFICULT.

Brilliant Move

(*8) At the trifling cost of a Pawn, White's Bishop becomes a powerful factor in the attack. A brilliant move which leads to delightful combinative possibilities.

If Black plays 16....KPxP, 17. Kt-B6 is mate, or if 16....PxKt; 17. PxKP attacks the Queen, and also threatens 18. PxP mate.

(*9) More troubles for Black! If 18....B-QB1; 19. Kt-B6, B-R5; 20. Q-Kt7, B-B3; 21. Kt-Q6 mate. Another pretty win after 18....B-QB1 is 19. Q-Kt7, R-B1; 20. RxP, PxR; 21. Kt-B6ch, BxKt; 22. Kt-Kt6ch, B-K2; 23. QxR mate.

Complicated Position

(*10) Loses a piece, but Black hopes to regain it. The position is complicated, and White might miss his way.

(*11) If 19....K-B1; 20. Kt-Kt6ch wins Black's Queen.

(*12) Threatening among other things 22. QxP, RxQ; 23. KtxP mate.

(*13) If 21....P-B3; 22. KtxP is mate.

(*14) Rips up the defensive barrier of Pawns surrounding Black's King. As the Bishop cannot be taken (22....PxB; 23. KtxPch, winning the Queen) Black resigns.

Cambridge Springs Defence

The game given below was played in a correspondence chess match between S. Africa and Canada recently. Diebeck the winner says that the opening is very poor but that he got an inspiration by the twenty-seventh move and the end is very exciting

WHITE: H. Liebeck (S. Africa).
BLACK: P. G. Haley (Canada)

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4. B-Kt5, Qkt-Q2; 5. P-K3, P-B3; 6. Kt-B3, Q-R4; 7. PxP, KtxP; 8. Q-Kt3, B-Kt5; 9. R-B1, P-K4; 10. P-K4, Kt (4)-Kt3 (*1); 11. B-Q2, PxP; 12. KtxP, Castles; 13. P-QR3, BxKt; 14. QxB (*2), Q-K4; 15. Q-K3, Kt-B3; 16. B-Q3, R-K1; 17. P-B3, B-Q2 (*3); 18. Castles, QR-Q1; 19. B-Kt, P-B4; 20. Kt-Kt3, QxKtP; 21. R-QB2, Q-K4, 22.RxP; Q-Kt1 (*4); 23. R-KKt5 (*5), P-KKt3; 24. Q-B3, R-K3; 25. Kt-Q4, Kt-R5; 26. Q-R1, R(3)-K1; 27. B-R2 (*6), Kt-R4; 28. RxKt, PxR; 29. Kt-K6 (*7), RxKt; 30. BxR, BxB (*); 31. B-R6, P-B3; 32. QxP, Q-B2; 33. QxB, K-R1; 34. Q-B6, K-Kt1; 35. Q-Kt5, K-R1; 36. B-Kt7, QxB; 37. QxR and Black resigned (*9).

NOTES BY THE WINNER

(*1) If 10...., KtxKt; 11. PxKt, B-R6; 12. R-Q1, PxP; 13. RxP, Kt-B4? 14. QxB or if 10...., PxP; 11. PxKt, PxKt; 12. KtPxP, B-R6 leading to a lively game.

(*2) 14. BxB, Q-K4; 15. P-B3 is probably stronger.

(*3) Having obtained an excellent game, Black should have continued more aggressively e.g. 17...., QKt-Q4; 18. PxKt, QxKt; 19. B-K4, QxQ; 20. BxQ, PxP and wins. So 18. B-Q2, but White's defence should hold.

(*4) A bad square for the Queen.

(*5) Threatening of course, 24. RxP.

(*6) Now 28. Kt-B5, BxKt; 29. QxKt is a real threat because of the danger of mate by QxP (B7).

(*7) Cutting off the Queen from her K4.

(*8) Black on playing his 29th had overlooked 30...., PxB; 31. B-R6, P-K4; 32. Q-R2 and mates.

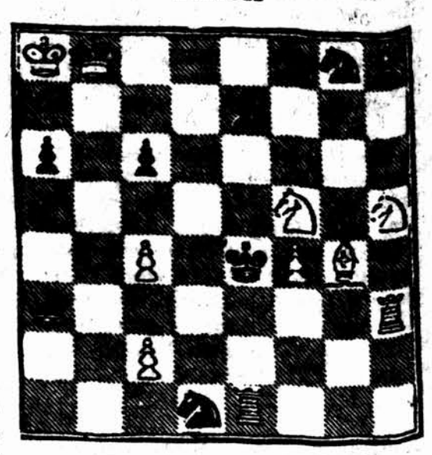
(*9) If 37...., Q-Kt1; 38. Q-Q4 and the Knight goes.

—*Bhalchandra V. Khare*

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

Problem No. 52

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 51:—Keymove:—R-B2.

FOR WOMEN WITH FIGURE PROBLEMS

NEW YORK, (INS).

UNTIL today, a woman with figure problems was letting herself in for exposure, when she put on a dainty nightgown.

But today the Peter Pan Lingerie people came out with the neatest nightie trick of the season: A gown that has a flattering, flexible uplift without the boning, elastic or hook-and-snap discomforts of a built-in brassiere.

The idea is simple and, as a Peter Pan designer put it, "I can't understand why nobody thought of it before."

It's this: the nightgown's top, over the bustline, is shaped like a bra. Outside it is lace or eyelet. Inside it is lined with the fabric of the body of the gown.

In the centre is a pair of ties, stitched to the inner lining, and when the ties are drawn into a bow, they pull the solid interlining up into the form of a gentle, yet firm uplift. No hooks, no stays, no discomfort—but the look of "figure control" is there.

To add to its concealment of the not-so-good figure, the "beautie" gown has a full skirt, edged at the floor with a broad hem of the lace or eyelet. Comes in either slinky nylon tricot or prim cotton batiste, in maize, pink or blue.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

ASMI seems to be fond of parrots. Once when I visited her, she casually asked me to get her one.

I wanted to, but to my great disappointment, I found that my toy parret had been broken. For change I sent her a Krishna toy as Janmashtami present.

When I visited her after some time, I was astonished by her query. "Have you brought the yellow parrot?" She asked me. She had remembered it all these days—even the colour of the parrot that she had selected.

Yes, children do remember things. Only we elders are forgetful, and sometimes perhaps deceitful or we imagine and please ourselves with the idea that they must have forgotten that which we did not wish to remember or wish them to remember.

A Parrot Story

This reminds me of another story which you may like to hear. Mahesh was standing in front of one of the parrots at the Zoo, admiring his beautiful green and red tail, and trying to make him talk. He did at last say: "Hallo!" but nothing more, and Mahesh was rather disappointed.

"I thought parrots could say

Shri Durlabhji K. Khetani, President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji Bari Unit at Santa Cruz (East) Vakola.

heaps of things", he said, turning to Uncle Anand, who stood behind him.

"So they do, some of them, and they are clever, too," said Uncle Anand. "I remember hearing a story once——."

"Do tell me," pleaded Mahesh. 'Come over to the seat under that banyan, then', said Uncle Anand, "and I'll tell you the story, if you like. It's a true one, too."

Burglars In Flight

"Once, many years ago, in a lonely part of Borivli there lived an old bachelor who had a parrot of whom he was very fond. The old man was rich, and had a big house, but he lived a very quiet life, and did not see many people. Every night, when he went up to bed, he took the parrot with him in its cage, and during the night Polly would often slip a claw through the bars, undo the fastening of the cage, and hop about the room!

"Well, one night, two burglars made up their minds to break into the house and rob the old man of his valuables, which he kept in a safe in his room.

"They managed to enter the bedroom without waking the owner, but suddenly they heard a sound like the cooking of a pistol—'Click.'

"They stood quite still. Then, all at once, one of the man gave a yell, and rushed towards the door, followed quickly by the other.

"The noise aroused the servants and both the burglars were caught before they could leave the house.

What Frightened Them?

"And what do you think had happened, to frighten them so?

"The click, which they thought was that of a pistol being cocked, was really the sound which Polly made as she opened the door of her cage, but the thing which frightened them so was what Polly 'did'! She took hold of the ear of one of the man with her beak and bit it so hard that he screamed with the pain, and made for the door, followed by the other. And from the darkness behind them came a queer, cackling voice, which said: 'Bad man! Bad man! Bad man! No wonder they were frightened!"

"Yes, no wonder!' laughed Peter. "Clever old parrot! I expect his master made more fuss of him than ever after that!"

"So do I!" said Uncle Anand. "There! We've seen all the parrots, now, I think. There's just time to go and watch the sea-lion's being fed. Come along, Mahesh."

And off they went.

HOW BARI KIDS KEEP FIT

Children of the Santa Cruz (East) Vakola Balkan-ji-Bari unit doing physical exercises

Modern Turkey

Turkish Delight, like Turkish Bath, is well known all over the world, writes Esin Kunt, a young girl interested in Pen-Frienidship. So also, she continues, is the famous Angora Wool from the "mohair' for its warmth durability, softness and fluffiness of texture. Turkey's most venerated city, Constantinople or Istanbul, is still the richest the greatest and the most sophisticated in the world. Indeed it was the Paris of Medieval Europe! The celebrated Byzantine Art with its tinselled window-panes and intricacy or floral designs and architectural domes; and the vast Ottoman Empire that stretched from the heart of Asia Minor across the shores of the Meditarranean countries of Europe right up to Morocco in Africa, both had for their nucleus what is today the Modern Republic of Turkey. The strategic importance of this conglomorated European Middle East State can never be over-estimated. Thanks to Ataturk Mustapha Kamal Pasha—the Father of Turkey—that there are no major troubles brewing in this country when many of the Middle East States seem to be, at present, in a hopeless mess. Ataturk, with his unrivalled heroism, wise and benevolent statesmanship and broadness of vision, set up Turkey on the road to greater and speedy achievements. It is truly amazing to observe that what placidity the nation has seen the overthrow of tradition, the disapperance of Sultan and Caliph with their pomp and pagentry the change in social customs, the freedom, of women, the abolition of national dress, the virtual abolition of religion and the rapid introduction of educational reforms. The Turkish woman in a 'charchaf', a long robe that resembled our 'burkha' but which gave a full view of the beautiful glistening eyes of the wearer is, alas, a sight too rare in modern Turkey! The Turks are a hardy race and have fair complexion and eyes that are dark light or pale blue, set in features that are finely chiselled and expressive. As for the reserveness of temperament, kindness and politeness, the Turks as a nation are second to none.

Fertile Territory

A large part of the Turkish territory is fertile, despite being a plateau, which rises in the south and east to form the Taurus and Anti-Taurus ranges. The sides of the snow-topped mountains are covered with fir and pine woods, while the valleys are dark and full of rushing water. Sheep farming is the main occupation of the people and the tourist, as he travels across the country in one of the trans-continental railways that run from Paris to Taurus, sees sheep in charge of shepherds in their "kepeniker" or felt cloaks, standing against the blue sky while in the background for miles are stretched green and brown plains. Though Turkey is in the Temperature Zone and is a peninsula that juts into the Mediterranean Sea, it suffers from the extremes of climate. Fruits like plums, vine, olive and figs are grown in abundance. Cotton is also grown and exported to foreign countries for the manufacture of cloth. The winters are cold and severe and often the Strait of Dardanelles becomes frozen, enabling the caravans to travel on foot from Europe to Asia and vice-versa.

We have four seasons. In Winter it is quite cold and it snows. In Summer it is hot, but not as hot as it is in India. In Spring and Fall the weather is mild and it rains. In the past our women were in the background, now there is no difference between a man and a woman. Everyone can vote after the age of eighteen. Women hold any job they choose. Before Turkey was ruled by a Sultan, but since the end of the World War I, it has become a Republic. We are of course independent and are in the United Nations Organization. Our dress is the same as that of European countries. Agriculture is our chief occupation, and like India, we too live in the villages. However, we have few big cities. Ankara is the capital of Turkey but Istanbul is the largest and the most beautiful city, built on a harbour called the Golden Horn.

Variety Entertainment

A variety entertainment was organised by the Calcutta Central Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, to have a formal exchange of gifts between American and Indian children, and to accord a reception to Miss Diane Tanner, a student of the University of Minnesota, U. S. A., writes Shri G. K. Punwani, Secretary of that Unit.

Actually our children wanted to have a show long before this and the Executive Committee had agreed to have one on 6th June. But due to various reasons it was postponed. Later on it was decided that 8th August would be a proper date as Miss Tanner's visit to Calcutta coincided with it.

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal, was invited to be the Chairman for the occasion and he very graciously accepted the invitation. The United States Consulate in Calcutta was represented by Dr. John H. Esterline who also arranged for American children to formally hand over the gifts to our children and receive gifts from us.

The function was very successful from a general point of view. The items presented by children were enjoyable, and the play "VEER ABHIMANYU" is to be specially commended, as the children did it by themselves without any aid from outside. The scenes, costumes and light effects were really splendid and were appreciated by everyone.

The Governor said a few words appreciating the work of Balkan-ji-Bari, after Shri P. K. Kripalani welcomed the guests. Miss Tanner gave her impressions, and it must be said that she was quite impressed by the welcome she received and the children's histrionic talents. Dr. Esterline in his speech after the exchange of gifts said that Balkan-ji-Bari was not new to him as he had already known about its work since the children's gathering organised at Raj Bhawan when Sri Shewak Bhojraj had visited Calcutta in 1951.

We offer our sincere gratitude to Kumari Kumud Singh, Kumari Meera Singh ad Shri K. H. Kripalani for their valuable help. This time our special thanks go to Shri K. P. Punwani for helping us in getting a substantial portion of the donations received. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all donors and workers who helped us in making the function a success. Most of them have always given us encouragement in our work, and we hope the children can rely upon them in the future also.

Janmashtami Celebration

Krishna Jayanti was celebrated by the children of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari under the presidentship of Professor Amritlal Yagnik. They had arranged a very nice programme of Bhajans, raas and dances. Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President of the Unit, said, as Gandhi Jayanti reminds us of the Great Mahatma who struggled all his life to free the land of foreign imperialism and bring peace and happiness everywhere, Krishna Jayanti reminds us of Lord Krishna whose mission it was to free the land of tyrant rulers like Kamsa and establish Dharma on the earth. Shri Yagnik in his presidential

Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal, presided over the reception accorded by the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari to Miss Diane Tanner, a Student of the University of Minnesota (U.S.A.), who has come to India to study the Balkan-ji-Bari activities. Behind her is Shri P. K. Kripalani, organiser of the Calcutta Unit.

speech exhorted the children to be bold and fearless, always happy and gay, like Bal Krishna, so that in the years to come they may all become mighty heroes of Bharatavarsha like Shri Krishna Himself.

In Ghatkoper Balkan-ji-Bari, Krishna Jayanti was celebrated under the presidentship of Shri Gurdial Mallik.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh should get themselves enrolled in it as early as possible. Please send for its full particulars and admission forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

We wonder if you have seen the illustrated monthly magazine for the promotion of national and international understanding: "The Home And The World." It is a very interesting journal, and you can get its specimen copy from the same address. We are sure, you will like it!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Workers of the new Balkan-ji-Bari unit started in Santa Cruz (East) Vakola

IKE HONOURS BRINGER OF M. I. G. JET

United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower shows Franciszek Jarecki, 22-year-old pilot who fled Soviet-held Poland in a MIG jet plane, the special U.S. legislation which grants the Polish pilot American citizenship. In signing the document, President Eisenhower reaffirmed the traditional American policy by stating that "the heart of America goes out to any people who yearn for freedom and are held oppressed." In reply, the young Polish refugee asserted, "I feel I am a symbol of our Polish people in their fight for freedom."

"America cannot be explained apart from religion," says the President of the United States. Nor can one understand Dwight D. Eisenhower without realizing the deep faith that moves him.

Eisenhower, The Man Of Faith

By Clarence W. Wall

IN the upper left-hand drawer of his White House desk President of the United States Dwight D. Eisenhower keeps a well-thumbed Bible to which he turns at odd moments during his crowded day. It is the same Bible upon whose pages his hand rested when he took the presidential oath of office on January 20, 1953. And in that Bible, unless it has been erased since I saw him draw it there, is a pencilled underscore beneath the first four words of the book of Genesis: "In the beginning, God....."

That underscore tells volumes about Mr. Eisenhower's deep personal faith, highlights as nothing else could his determination to keep America's religious heritage alive and growing in the hearts of his people.

It illuminates his action, early on Inauguration Day, in taking himself and Mrs. Eisenhower, with members of his incoming administration, to a private pre-inaugural service of devotion and dedication.

Simple Dignity

It explains why, spontaneously and with simple dignity, he turned his inaugural platform into an altar of worship by addressing his first words, not to the United States, but to God—and asked the nation to bow its head and pray with him.

It tells why, ten days later, he joined a church formally for the first time in his life—making public confession of his faith and humbly submitting, as would any other applicant for membership in the National Presbyterian Church, to "examination" by the elders preliminary to his baptism and participation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

It interprets his directive that every meeting of his Cabinet be opened with prayer, that only after seeking divine guidance should the business of state begin.

By such forthright declarations of his dependence upon God, Dwight D. Eisenhower has laid stress upon America's religious heritage. And in much that he has said about his political philosophy no signer of America's Declaration of Independence, appealing to "the Supreme Judge of the world" for the rectitude of his intentions, could have expressed more succinctly his concern that the United States must ever be a "nation under God."

Following the inauguration, many telegrams and letters of appreciation were sent to the White House. Religion had stolen the headlines from the other phases of the ceremony.

Before his return to civilian life, Mr. Eisenhower had not been regarded as a particularly religious man. None of his biographers had devoted more than passing reference to his spirituality, and he himself had not been a man to parade it. Even in his book "Crusade in Europe," religion and the Deity got such scant textual mention that they failed to make the index. Though he frankly called himself a Protestant, he had never aligned himself with any denomination. Even his intimates regarded him as religiously reticent.

I ran into that reticence one day in July of 1952. At that time, the Brown Palace Hotel, in Denver, Colorado, in the American West, his post-convention headquarters, was the site of furious preparation for the campaign ahead. Mr. Eisenhower looked up as I came in. His face reflected the day's harassments, and his eyes wearily asked my mission. I told him I thought many people might be interested in his religious faith, and hoped that he would talk about it.

Religious Faith

Many Americans, I told him, had been struck by his recent statements that freedom, as we know it in America, sprang directly from religious faith. One sentence alone, from his first speech to the United States after returning from Europe, had sent me to Denver. It was: "Free government is the expression of a deeply felt religious faith." Would he care to enlarge on that?

He would—and did. He relaxed, the weariness fled his face, and for the next hour he talked with simple eloquence about America's religious heritage and with utter candour about the forces that had shaped him from boyhood.

My interview was set for a half hour, and when time was up aides kept popping in to say others were waiting. "Ask them to wait a while longer," he said. "This is important."

As Mr. Eisenhower talked on, freely answering every question, the impression was of a man calling up from his soul the slow-forming convictions of a lifetime, clothing them in words for the first time, and standing them before himself for inspection. They evidently passed muster, for in succeeding months Americans heard them repeated often.

The Pilgrim and Puritan who settled North America, he mused aloud, were religious freemen long before they were politically free. The one grew out of the other. Their yearnings for liberty stemmed back to the fundamental Judeo-Christian concept that man, made in God's image, had certain rights and responsibilities that no tyrant could gainsay.

The dream of liberty—religious and political — beckoned them like a lode-star, leading them eventually to those shores where they birthed a nation like no other in history.

"You simply cannot explain free government in any terms other than religious," he said suddenly. "The Founding Fathers had to refer to the Creator and His design for man in order to make their revolutionary experiment make sense. It was because 'all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights' that man could dare to be free. They wrote their religious faith into America's founding documents, stamped their trust in God upon our coins and currency, put it squarely at the base of our institutions. And when they framed their bold Bill of Rights, where did they put Freedom of Worship? First! That was no accident."

Bible On His Desk

He reached for a Bible on his desk, flipped the pages to the first chapter, picked up a pencil and drew a line under the first words. "'In the beginning, God..' That is where our nation started. That is where my parents and forefathers started."

He began to talk about his own beginnings in the midwestern Kansas home of his God-fearing parents, and of his mother ("profoundly religious, one of the happiest, most serene persons I ever knew.").

In the Eisenhower of today there is more than a glimmer of his mother's quick admiration of religious zeal. He seldom speaks of religious faith without prefacing the phrase with 'deeply felt". The only time he becomes impatient with piety is when it is static. He feels that religious faith, if taken seriously, cannot help being always and dynamically on the move toward a strategic objective. Among his best-loved religious songs is "Onward Christian Soldiers." Among religious figures, of whatever denomination, he reacts quickest to those with burning passion behind their drive.

As Mr. Eisenhower talked—pridefully—of his parents' strong faith, he leaned back in his chair and his wide-set eyes looked out the window and off into the distance as though to see in sharper focus the faith that had undergirded his upbringing.

He could remember, as though it were yesterday, the daily family worship, the big Bible in his father's hand. His father had a way of stopping in his reading to dwell upon a text with special import for six sons being readied to face life and its complexities. One stopper was: "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." Another: "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he who taketh a city."

The passages chosen for family reading were usually those with positive teaching. The men and women of the Bible, their sayings and doings, were as familiar to him as his farmer neighbours and their small talk about crops, politics, the weather. On Sunday afternoons, when devout neighbours came to call, there would be more Bible reading, with much religious discussion and hymn-singing.

In later years when Eisenhower had known the terrible loneliness of supreme command, there had been no "up" but to God. Always then his mother's quiet advice had come back to him: "Do your best," she had said, "and then leave the rest to God."

Eisenhower's war experience removed many of the secular accrustations of his years since boyhood and left him increasingly with the simple foundation his parents had built in him.

Asked why, after leaving home and all through his military life, he never aligned himself with any one church, he explains the non-sectarian character of the military chapel which tended to give him "an undenominational habit."

President Eisenhower has assessed the potential strength of religious forces, and found it mighty. He said: "Latest church membership statistics list more than 90,00,000 Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the United States—and I believe there are many more men and women of deep religious faith who are unrelated to any official church body. Imagine what a revolution would come to politics, local and national, if that great body of idealistic people were really to get into a crusade for promoting peace in the world!"

People Of Ideals

"Crusade" was a word he early adopted for his campaign and later for his administration. He likes its religious ring, its suggestion of right pitted against wrong. When during the campaign an adviser gently suggested some other term, fearing its connotations were too pious for some voters, he brought it out oftener and stronger. "Crusade", he says, "is a word understood by people of ideals."

It is impossible to talk with Dwight Eisenhower five minutes before becoming completely convinced that he sees his "crusade" and indeed the whole world conflict, in fundamentally religious terms, that his hope for a Free World victory lies almost completely in arousing and reactivating throughout the United States the same keen faith that built the nation.

With great sincerity, he said: "Our forefathers proved that only a people strong in godliness is a people strong enough to overcome tyranny and make themselves and others free. Today it is ours to prove that our own faith, perpetually renewed, is equal to the challenge of today's tyrants. What is our battle against Soviet Communism if it is not a belief in the Almighty? Communists know this. They have to eliminate God from their system. For when God comes in Communism must go."

Founding Fathers

His belief in the invincibility of America's religio-political structure is firm. He likes to quote the American poet and diplomat James Russell Lowell's answer to a question as to how long the republic would endure: "So long, sir, as the ideas of its Founding Fathers are dominant!"

When I suggested that some of our more skeptical citizens might not be able to match his assurance that faith and prayer are our most potent weapons against the perplexing problems of the day, Eisenhower was silent for a long moment. Then he said: "Let me tell you a story out of America's early history."

It happened at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Here were assembled men charged with creating one of the most revolutionary documents of all time, the Constitution of the United States. For five weeks the delegates had been wangling, arguing, working—and they had not been able to agree on a single line. Then it was that Benjamin Franklin arose and addressed the chair. "Mr. Washington", he said, "the small progress we have made is melancholy proof of the imperfections of human understanding. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understanding? I have lived a long time; and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of man. We have been assured, sir, in the Sacred Writings that 'except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this, and therefore beg leave to move that hereafter prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business." The motion was unanimously approved and voted.

Dwight Eisenhower looked at me and said quietly: "To me it is immensely significant that from that moment many of the difficulties faded away, the problems smoothed out, and the Convention rapidly moved toward the completion of that great achievement, the writing of our Constitution."

He paused again, then said: "I like that Bible verse Franklin quoted. I think, if I am elected, I want my hand to rest upon it when I take the oath."—The "Christian Herald."

Practical

The late Thomas A. Edison's peculiarities extended to the matter of hiring help. He believed, for instance, that good mechanics had pear-shaped heads; also, that prospective employees should pass some kind of written test. These were often tricky. Here is a sample:

"You are down to your last ten dollars, and without prospect of getting more. You are playing poker with a stranger. He stays pat on the first hand. After the draw you have three eights. There is 50 cents in the pot and the stranger bets a quarter. What would you do?"

One applicant simply wrote: 'I do not play poker.' He got the job.

—KARR SHANNON (Arkansas Democrat)

EVE IN PAKISTAN SHOULDERS ARMS

EVERY morning and evening, women from all walks of life gather on the parade grounds of Pakistan cities and villages to get instruction in military training.

By NASIR AHMAD FAROOKI

This activity of the Pakistan Women National Guards (PWNG), a volunteer force, has surprised almost all foreign observers of that Muslim country of 80 million people.

For the PWNG is the only such organization in entire Asia; the first time in almost eight centuries a Muslim country has taken to training its women for defensive warfare. Today, its membership is about 50,000, with units all over the country, and it works with a military precision that baffles the uninitiated.

SYMBOL OF PROGRESS

The PWNG, however, is not an isolated phenomenon in the progress of Pakistan's womenhood. Rather it epitomizes the over-all progress the women of that country have achieved.

Miss Fatimah Jinnah, sister of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan, and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of Pakistan's first Prime Minister, were the leaders of this movement, and continue to inspire the womenhood of Pakistan.

To channel the force of feminine energy, unleashed during the independence movement and later enthusiastically dipslayed for social work when refugees poured into Pakistan, Begum Liaquat Ali initiated the PWNG. She also gave it practical leadership by becoming its first chief comptroller. Begum Liaquat Ali also organized the All-Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) which concentrates largely on social welfare work among the women themselves.

The channelling of this great force of politically conscious womanhood into military training was no easy task. Skeptics not only doubted the success of such a venture, but openly stated that this very ambitious programme would crash with a thud.

STUNNING SUCCESS

But the succesful functioning of the PWNG, its training of women for military duty and allied assignments, bewildered foreigners, stunned skeptics, shocked the national dogma-ridden priesthood, and cheered the progressive minded population of the country.

Social welfare work by women was something which the conservative rural population and urban middle-class were willing to concede. But unveiled women parading with rifles slung over their shoulders, or running around the city in army trucks, annoyed the conservative Muslim Pakistan.

Criticism could not be taken lightly. The organizers of the PWNG had to work very cautiously. They knew their history. They knew that ex-King Aman Ullah, who tried merely to get Afghanistan women to discard their veils, was exiled from his country.

In Pakistan, the conservative priesthood issued "fatwa" (religious proclamation) that such a movement was irreligious, unvirtuous, and against the tenets of Islam. Many older women, brought up in the conservative school, felt the same way. They considered this an imitation of the "irreligious West". These "Anglicized" women, they affirmed, who joined the PWNG, would never get husbands.

Today, conservative criticism against the PWNG has subsided, though not completely disappeared.

Women fought these prejudices against them. Women from all walks of life, all social stratas and various educational and income brackets came and joined the organization. Many others who could not join it because of domestic responsibilities, showed great sympathy for the cause.

The progressive priesthood, however, fully endorsed the PWNG, and stated that during the early and comparatively glorious period of Islamic history, women did take to military training.

THE OBJECTIVE

Why women should be given military training was explained by Begum Liaquat Ali. She said that the idea was not to send the women to the battlefields. Rather, the women should be mentally and physically prepared for any emergency, including battles in their own cities and streets.

They should be able to work at civil defence posts, replace essential manpower during the emergency, and help other women of their community. This reason was accepted by the country. This is the essence of the PWNG.

Inspired by Begum Liaquat Ali's leadership, the PWNG has grown to its present status in only five years. Aid from the national and regional leaders as well as many foreign social workers has helped the organization grow.

Western wives of many Pakistanis took leading roles in the development of PWNG, and gave it much of the colour and strength it has today.

The PWNG unlike the WACS and WAVES of the United States, is not an organization of the defence services. It is a separate organization, but has affiliations with the Army. Its members and officers are unpaid. During emergencies, however, they would be incorporated into the services and paid according to the rank they hold.

Nevertheless, the PWNG is under strict military discipline. The training of its members is in three stages. The first is physical training and instructions in field drill and weapon handling. The second is nursing, first aid, and civil defence. The third stage is comprised of cipher work, signals, ambulance driving, typing, and stenography.

On completion of this training, a woman volunteer is considered competent to relieve trained men, if an emergency arises.

The PWNG, however is not without its problems. The basic structure of society in Pakistan makes it impossible for many women to leave their families and spend time with the PWNG. Care of children, cooking meals for the family (by methods that take them four hours instead of the one that an American housewife normally spends) and other such domestic problems limit the membership of the PWNG for many Pakistani women.

And although Begum Liaquat Ali and her principal lieutenant are trying to bring a maximun number of women into this organization, the economic disparities to different classes continue to prevent many from joining.—**'The Christian Science Monitor.'**

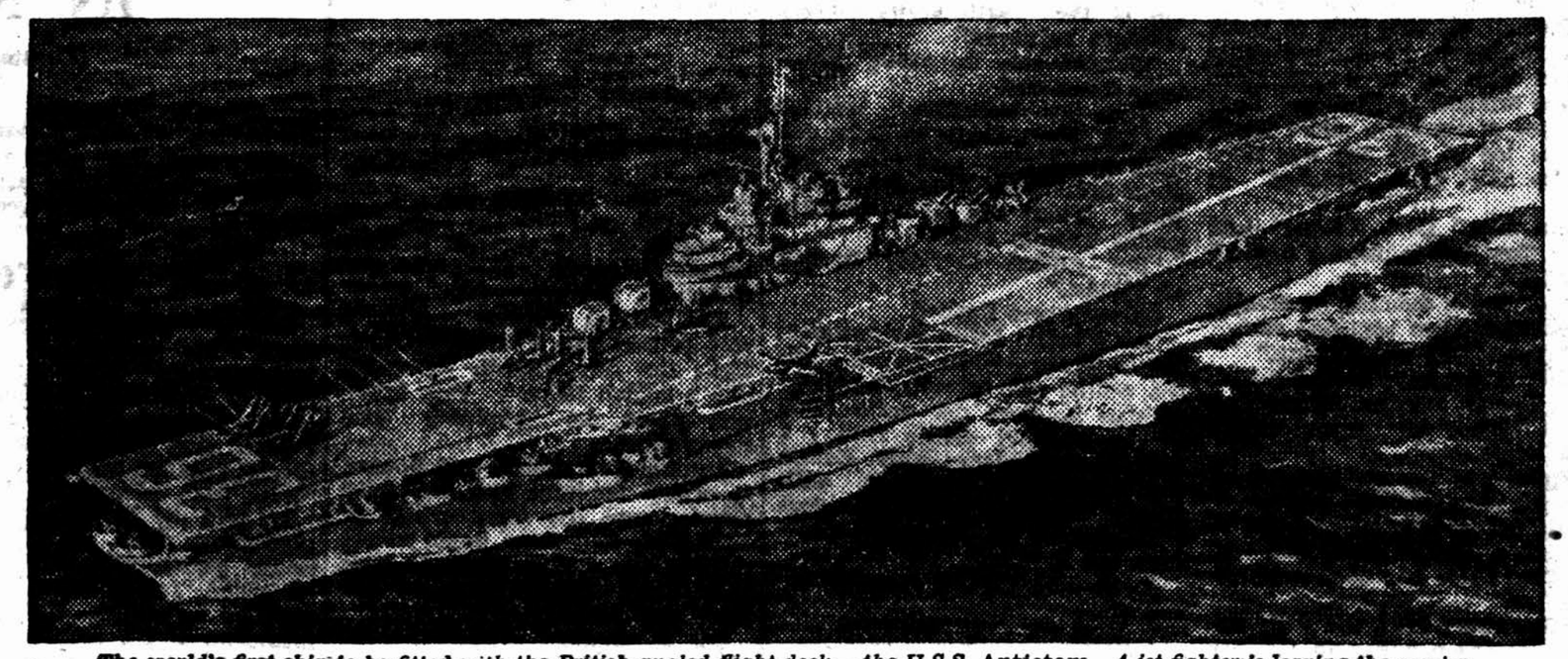
NATIONAL GUARDS TO FREE MANPOWER IN AN EMERGENCY

RAIN CLOSES WINDOWS

A device that automatically raises automobile tops and windows at the first drop of rain, called the Weather-Guard, is a product of Micro-Moisture Controls, Inc., of New York and Miami.

The Weather-Guard consists of a thin metal-plastic grid two by three inches which plugs into a contact fitting which can be installed on any exposed part of a car. This grid connects with relays installed out of sight under the car's hood which operate directly from the car's battery. All makes of cars with automatic top or windows can be equipped with the Weather-Guard, the manufacturers state.

The firm is now developing a similar device for closing windows in homes, factories, and office buildings.



The world's first ship to be fitted with the British angled flight deck — the U.S.S. Antietam. *A jet fighter is leaving the carrier.*

Celebration was for 5,000 accident-free landings on new angled deck. Captain S. G. Mitchell, U.S.N., was first pilot to land and Lt.-Commander Parker, of Royal Navy (right), the 5,000th. Here they cut cake, modelled like flight deck.

Anglo-American Achievement

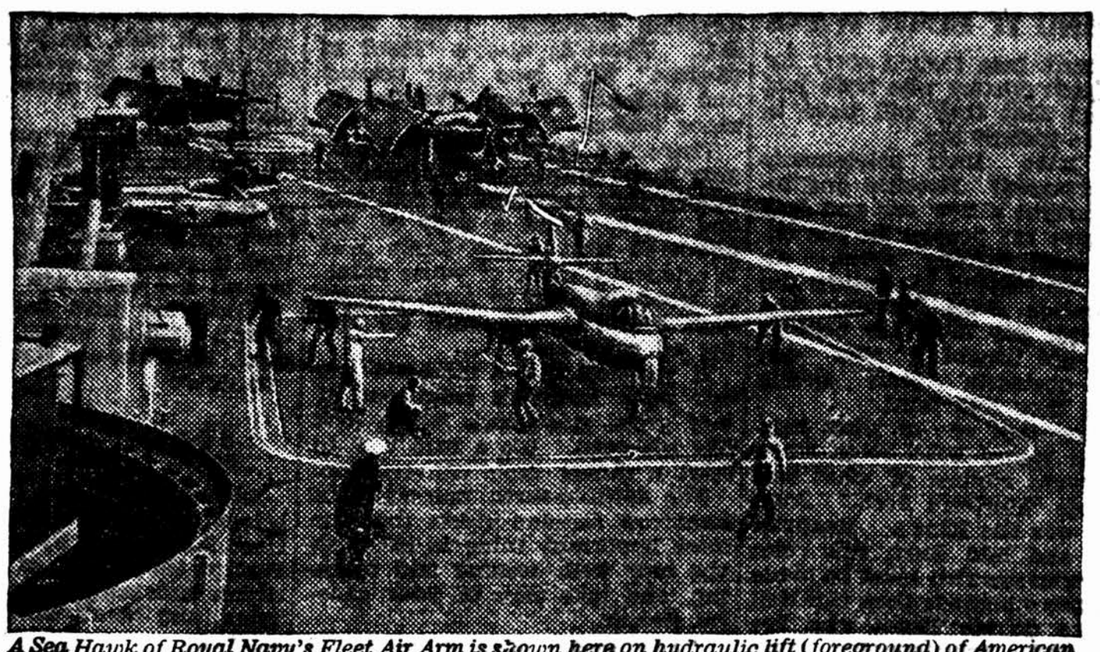
U.S. Carrier Fitted with British Invention

A SERIES of trials by jet aircraft of the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm on the angled flight deck of the U.S.S. *Antietam* recently off Portsmouth represented a further step in the development of this new feature in aircraft carriers, devised by the Royal Navy and the Ministry of Supply with the object of increasing the ships' fighting power. The angled flight deck principle has already been tried out previously by the Fleet Air Arm in H.M.S. *Triumph* and H.M.S. *Illustrious*, whose decks were temporarily adapted for the purpose. The U.S.S. *Antietam*, which was recently modified to incorporate the angled flight deck after discussions between the Admiralty and the United States Navy, is the first fully converted carrier.

The angled deck idea, now being developed simultaneously in the United States and in Britain, enables the aircraft carrier to land the most modern machines more rapidly and with greater safety. It is complementary to the British development of a steam catapult which allows the fastest naval jet fighter to be launched across wind and even from a ship at anchor.

The angled deck involves modifying slightly the conventional shape of a carrier's flight deck so that aircraft fly on at an angle of about eight degrees to port in relation to the ship's fore and aft line. This means that if an aircraft is not stopped by one of the arrester wires, it can fly off over the side without altering course and without risk to men and aircraft parked in the ship's forward area from which machines are launched, and make a further attempt at landing after going round again.

The angle lay-out has several advantages. Its total effect is equivalent to increasing the length of the carrier by 40 per cent, enabling the ship to accept more aircraft, aircraft of better performance or both; thus, while the steam catapult raises the carrier's potential in launching aircraft, the angled deck increases the ship's ability to accept them



A Sea Hawk of Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm is shown here on hydraulic lift (foreground) of American carrier. American aircraft with wings folded are seen in background on flight deck.

CARVER TURNS DOWN EDISON'S OFFER

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

waste to full and useful manhood."

"I can do my best work here at Tuskegee—here, where I cannot depend on many assistants and expensive gadgets", he had added when they pressed him.

They came to him—young and old, white and black.

They called him from other lands. Russia wanted him there to assist with the Five-Year Plan for Agriculture.

Mine owners in Mexico begged him to join them in that country. The West Indies asked his help towards increasing the kind and nature of their products. From far and near people found their way to Tuskegee. They came, bringing specimens of worn-out soil and hard clay asking him to "fix it." They came with blighted plants and he restored them. One day they brought him a boy with a withered leg.

By this time Carver was certain of the healing properties inherent in peanut oil. Under his skilful massage, with the aid of that oil, he had rubbed away many pains and aches, had restored and strengthened muscles. But this boy had infantile paralysis.

Carver made no promises, but set to work.

At the Third National Chemurgic Council, meeting later at Dearborn, Michigan, he showed slides of the boy's leg as it was when he was brought to Tuskegee, then a series of succesive slides showing the leg as the boy was later able to shift from crutches to cane.

"And now," Dr. Carver told them, "that boy is playing football at college."

There was a moment of breathless silence. Then someone said,

"Maybe it was the rubbing."

"That might have been it," conceded Carver, smiling. "I was the official 'rubber' at Ames many years ago."

"Would you say the peanut oil cured his paralysis?" he was asked.

"I do not know. I only know I've been using it ever since and in each case there has been improvement."

In December 1932, the story appeared in the newspapers. "Carver discovers cure for infantile paralysis". Dr. Carver promptly issued denials, which went unheeded. He was deluged with letters, telegrams, long-distance telephone calls, begging him for the "cure." Frantic parents brought their crippled children to him. They came in long lines of automobiles from dawn until after dark. He devoted all his week-ends to treating these cases. All day Sunday he would work—rubbing afflicted limbs with peanut oil!

No Patent Rights

Records show that of the two hundred and fifty cases which he treated, all recovered to some extent—some wholly. Yet, medical authorities have never yet agreed whether the healing lay in the oil itself or in Dr. Carver's hands. He was not a medical man and therefore could make no authoritative statement, and others seem loath to assume that responsibility.

Dr. Carver refused all patent rights to the peanut oil and made it available to druggists for sixty-five cents a half gallon. But it would have taken a factory to have turned out the many gallons and barrels demanded.

Shortly before this time, scientists at Johns Hopkins University had enlisted his aid in developing a food for babies in tropical countries where milk was not available. This was the kind of work he loved. In a few days, the vegetable formula was ready—a powder containing life for millions of starving children or for soldiers camped on desert wastes.

When the authorities at Johns Hopkins learned that Dr. Carver was coming to Baltimore to speak at Morgan College, a Negro school on the outskirts of the city, they decided to honour this modest Negro scientist who had refused both money and publicity for his valuable contribution.

When they ushered the speaker into the Morgan College chapel, some of the students snickered at the green-black alpaca coat, patched trousers and old, broken shoes. Then he stood up and in his high-pitched voice began to talk.

"When you do the common things of life in an uncommon way, you will command the attention of the world."

It wasn't what they had expected.

"Creative genius is what makes people respect you. It's not a question of colour—it's a question of whether you have what the world wants."

He talked on, lifting articles from a large wooden case, explaining how many of them had been made from "things you throw away"—peanut hulls, corn shucks, cotton waste and weeds.

"Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free."

They would not let him sit down. They applauded, cheered and whistled. And when order was restored and chapel dismissed they crowded round him, anxious to shake his hand.

Diet For Gandhiji

At the banquet at Johns Hopkins in Carver's honour that night someone said to him,

"I understand you have worked out a diet for Mahatma Gandhi."

"Yes," answered Carver, "I have had that privilege. He is a man of God, but very frail. I know that out of the earth grows every strength he needs."

"Gandhi eats no meat," somebody murmured.

"It is not necessary," replied Carver. "From God's earth he can draw his physical strength. The circle is complete. God is in everything. There can be no creative genius without him."

"But—Edison—they say he was an atheist."

Carver's eyes flashed.

"An atheist! Little, conventional people whose prayers do not reach the ceiling call Edison an atheist because he does not define God exactly as they define Him. I have correspondence with Edison that I prize as I do that with Gandhi. Edison knew as does Gandhi that all knowledge came from the Creator."

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

When Churchill Won The Bet

Sir Winston Churchill is having restful days at Chartwell, his Kentish home. He likes to sit in the sun in his garden, admiring his favourite view—that over the two lakes which he had made.

There is a little story about these sheets of water. During a charity fete at Chartwell, the host was strolling on the banks, chatting with the late Sir William Nicholson, the famous painter. Suddenly "Kid" Nicholson (so called by intimate friends on account of his youthful appearance) had one of his crazy ideas. He bet his host that he would not jump into the water just as he was.

The challenged one did not hesitate a moment, but in he jumped. A "fiver" went to the funds of the charity, and a dripping statesman went to the house to get into a dry outfit.

*

GETTING IT BOTH WAYS

One can't help feeling sorry for two French doctors who have just been told that they will have to pay more income tax.

Why have their assessments been increased? Because one recently bought a new car and (say the income tax people) he has obviously been earning more, although his income tax return did not mention extra income. The other must pay more tax because he has *not* bought a new car. "You've obviously been saving money", they told him!

This reminds one of what happened in Henry VII's reign when people were victims of what was known as "Morton's Fork." John Morton was the King's financial adviser and laid down this rule: "Those who are rich must be made to pay more because they can well afford to do so. Those who live simply and economically must save quite a lot of money, so they must pay more tax."

New Hair-Do Is Feminine Re-Armament

By NORA W. MARTIN

PARIS, (INS).

PRESENTING "Hair-styles of Yesterday and Tomorrow," gay Paree's famed coiffeur "Antoine" proved that hair is as important to a woman as a crown to a queen.

"The woman," says Antoine, "is the driving power behind any man's creative spirit. She should never be monotonous. She should constantly renew herself as a source of inspiration for her husband and her friends.

"A new hair-style is the most obvious change and weapon women have against monotony."

For "tomorrow's" styles Antoine believes in short hair with a smooth top and locks or curls on forehead and temples for a short of personal but innocent and demure look.

The most striking and revolutionary hair-do — for tomorrow — is called "Caprice." At the nape of the neck Antoine cuts the hair to three superimposed rows of fringes like steps. The forehead too is covered by a fringe while the sides are cut short to show half of the ears. Invented for dark hair, this hair-do calls for an almond shaped face with an Oriental cast. The capricious touch.

Curls Round

A youthful Summery hair-style has been created for red hair. While the top is brushed smoothly down like a skull-cap, some curls are brought up from the temples and fixed around the forehead. A bunch of red cherries is fixed casually above the right ear, (heigh-ho, the cherry-oh....)

For blondes Antoine dresses a sort of 'curl-halo around the face, while the tidy, smooth top looks like a golden helmet. Very brave new world, jet airplanes and stream-lines.

Antoine likes ribbon and flowers to ornate feminine hair. He pins poppies into the wavy crown of dark hair and bows green velvet ribbons into blonde curls to keep them tidy. This is good for the "nice gal" technique.

For a romantic effect the famous hair-stylist brushes both dark or blonde hair into a name or cock's comb and trims it with white carnations.

From Ear To Ear

For evening Antoine proposes oranments, flowers and even wigs to make feminine beauty look different and renewed.

A lovely, romantic head-ornament is composed of lilac coloured velvet ribbons around the forehead and yellow rose-petals covering the top and cascading down to the nape of the neck. For young girls there is a wig-like head-gear entirely made of lillies of the valley which form bangs and a horse-tail at the back. (But keep clear of the kid brother when you wear this gadget.)

A striking coiffure is achieved with a white curtain-rope, leading from ear to ear around the back of the head and finishing in two long tassels which dangle down from the temples.

With the hair-dos of "Yesterday" Antoine showed retrospective styles on dolls. Using wigs of real hair, he re-incarnated an Egyptian hair-style from 2,000 B.C. There is also a "Head of Medusa" with long hair tressed and stiffened to look like the famous snakes.

There is a Japanese styled head-gear made entirely of chrysanthemum petals lacquered in red, gold and black. And a copy of the powdered wigs under Louis XVI is aristically made of white painted wood-shavings to form a year-high coiffure. (No good for riding on subways.)

If you feel like a mermaid you can wear Antoine's head-gear of lacy green straw-curls which look like sea-weed. It's a sure way to start a dinner table conversation.

For down-to-earth hair-styles of tomorrow Antoine insists that the most important thing is to brush the hair well, evening and morning, and take care of your general health.

"The hair," says Antoine, "is an exact barometer of a woman's physical condition."

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY

(Continued from page 3, col. 2)

positively glamorous if she is looking neat and smart enough to go anywhere, whether to college or on a date.

All said and done, a woman's hair is her crowning glory, so she must necessarily take pains to keep up her glory.

RULES FOR HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE

(Continued from page 3, col. 5)

aggressively thoughtful without her having to hint and manipulate. Small wonder that when even that challenge doesn't prod his masculinity, she rebels, then weeps.

The Secret

One of the happiest women I know is the wife of a tremendously busy doctor. Knowing that the medical profession is not particularly noted for happy marriages, I asked that doctor if he had any special rule for marital serenity. "Why, yes", he said. "I do."

He told me his father—also a physician with erratic, hectic hours—periodically took out what he called "family time" from his crowded schedule. He had vivid memories of his father thanking his mother for apple pie, or bringing in a flower from the garden for her hair. Then he told me that the day he got married his father gave him a card. On it was written:

"R for married happiness: A doctor's home is only as happy as *he* makes it. Remember: 'Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'Tis woman's whole existence.'—Lord Byron."

That prescription is not limited to a doctor's home. Try it in yours. I once heard a truck driver correct his wife when she gave her occupation as housewife. "You're not a housewife—you're *my* wife", he said. "And your occupation is homemaker."

That man has discovered that living with a woman involves:

Rule 2. Don't take your wife for granted. She's making a tremendously important contribution to your happiness—let her know you appreciate it and you'll eliminate a lot of apparently unreasonable quarrels.

Too many people are ignorant of the normal give-and-take that's to be expected in any marriage; often, unfortunately, that ignorance, shared equally by a husband and wife, turns out to be all they have in common.

"We never see eye-to-eye", complained Bob.

"Why should you see eye-to-eye on everything?" I said.

"Why, this thing you call the we-feel — this twain-shall-be-one business. You certainly can't have that if you're bickering and fighting all the time, can you?"

"Bickering isn't healthy, but there's nothing wrong with an open, clear-the-air fight now and then."

Domination

Domination by force never brings marital security. The American Institute of Family Relations studied thousands of marriages which had lasted longer than five years, and here's what the survey showed:

Of the wife-dominated marriages, only 47 per cent are happy.

Of the husband-dominated marriages, only 61 per cent are happy.

But of the 50-50 marriages, 87 per cent are happy.

If you are a man, and if you really want to have some fun as well as to stop your wife's perversity, try this little experiment: The next few times you get hot under the collar come right out and say, "I'm wrong."

I promise you it is the most disarming and potent force available to you. If your wife is really perverse, first thing you know she'll be saying, "Oh, no you're not, *I'm* wrong."

Then for Heaven's sake use your masculine self-mastery and leave it there. Don't keep it going by bickering over who's wrong!

I think more of us need a lot more fun in the whole adventure of living together. If we could try together to see ourselves in the light of a comic strip instead of acting as if every difference was a Greek tragedy, our lonely egos would have no trouble getting back that lost *we*. So here's:

Rule 3. Respect your differences. Agree to disagree. Don't fight your partner—remember you're on the same team.

A sixty-year-old woman called me a few weeks ago. "I hate to ask you this", she said, "but I hope you'll understand. Sometime when you're driving around making calls, could I ride along with you? Albert never goes anywhere after work any more and I think that I am getting a little house-bound-wacky—if you know what I mean."

I knew exactly what this woman meant. And I'll bet Albert complains that his wife is a chronic furniture mover, too.

Is your wife difficult, moody, restless? Well, how long has it been since you've gone out for dinner and to the theatre? When did you last visit friends or have friends in? Have you ever developed a mutual hobby? If not—and especially if you want her to let *you* be quiet—try:

Rule 4. See to it that she gets an occasional change of scene and inrest.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG

Here's a novel way of keeping young, according to the Rev. William Milo, a Dutch clergyman. All you do is to marry people. "It definitely prevents one from becoming old or developing an antiquarian outlook," he says.

He ought to know. This young-looking, yet elderly, man has been marrying young people in church at Almelo, Holland, for fifty years. When he retired not long ago he decided to go on marrying people. So he took the job as marriage registrar at the invitation of the burgomaster.

Almelo has five registrars who perform marriage ceremonies, but *Mr. Milo is so* cheerful and youthful in outlook that most couples choose him.

Even Balance Of Interest

RUSSIAN-BORN WOMAN CHALKS OUT CAREER

YOU can find satisfying artistic balance in a three-way schedule of living. At least attractive, Russian-born Helen Prokloff Renick is convinced of this and keeps on her toes proving it from week to week, writes H. B. B. in 'The Christian Science Monitor.'

"Teaching I do for a livelihood," she says. "Translating is a service to my country." Her recent work for the Centre of International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been part of a national security project. For the Russian Research Centre Harvard University, she has elucidated answers written in Russian longhand to important questionnaires filled out by DPs in camps in Germany.

"But especially I enjoy some personal expression in art," she told me. For a number of years it was ballet dancing that interested her particularly but now she gives more time to painting. Although last summer she taught dancing at a girls' camp in New Hampshire, during the intervening months she has done enough original hand-painting on glass, pottery, and china to have an exclusive exhibit of her own this past spring.

Whereas Mrs. Renick leans to classic old-world designs, herself, she often adopts the more popular modern styles, too, and has even done some abstract painting. She also takes orders for special china and glass painting.

Cultural Roots

"Boston is my favourite city" she said, "because there are cultural roots here and many persons who appreciate fine art. Furthermore Boston was my first home city in America, for I came here as a child. I had lost my parents during the first years of the Bolshevist Revolution and relatives had sent for me.

"Of course we were all White Russians. My uncle, who passed away only two years ago in California, naturally had a profound influence on my education. He was a man of letters, had been received once at the Court of Czar Nicholas II, and he trained me to appreciate a mature, creative way of life."

From 1924 until she came back to Boston to live, Mrs. Renick called Santa Barbara her home. It was on the West Coast that she studied dancing with a member of the Russian Ballet. Later she trained in modern dance forms under Mary Wigman and Martha Graham. During the 1930's she presented ballet programmes with her own choreography.

A widow since 1942. Mrs. Renick has during the past several years concentrated on teaching: ballet, language, and art work. Before coming to Boston, she was also called upon for a good deal of radio work. She originated and presented in Santa Barbara a radio programme of stories of many lands for children; a programme of poetry with a background of classical music; and finally a programme of language dialogues.

"You see I have never had any prolonged period of quiet home life," she explained, "but I do idealize it. I think a woman can do no greater service nor live any more enriching a life than by building basic values for a home and family.

Must Specialize

"I realize that most other American women have accepted the importance of a career. They *must* specialize. But for me, though I have to earn my living, there is more beauty in it if I pay less attention to materialistic gain."

To do this, she has to follow a rigorous schedule, but she manages it with the same self-discipline and grace with which she would execute a dance number. First comes her home teaching with private pupils in Elementary Russian, Intermediate Russian, and Advanced Russian.

Then comes her teaching of Beginning Russian and Advanced Russian at the Association School of the YMCA. At the Cambridge Centre for Adult Education she teaches a course in textile painting and one in painting on china, glass, and pottery.

She is on call for opportunities to do Russian translating and she never loses sight of an extra moment for her individual painting. Meanwhile she's ready to keep all career doors open, she says, "that is, if I can keep it all in harmonious balance!"

LILI

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

Lili. "Do I frighten you? Grrrr."

"Oh be quiet!" Carrot-Top told the Giant. "You don't frighten anybody," and he turned back to Lili. "Now," he said, "Shake hands with Lili."

●

THE shy and simpering Giant hung his head. "Oh my, I'm always so brave until they get close to me!"

"Girls frighten him", Carrot-Top told Lili confidentially.

"It's because I LIKE them so!" confessed the Giant.

"Pat his cheek, Lili-dear", Carrot-Top suggested in a generous mood, and Lili reached toward the Giant's face, but he backed up, squealing in a frenzy of shyness, and disappeared from view.

Behind Lili there was laughter. But she was too absorbed in the puppets to notice that people had gathered around her and with broad grins on their faces were listening in on her conversation. Jacquot, who had just returned from Bizet's cabaret, was bewildered to find the puppet show going on now. He, too, watched, entranced as Reynardo the Fox, Marguerite, the little soubrette, as well as Carrot-Top conversed with Lili. She spoke in normal conversational tones, as if the puppets were real people, and her friends.

"Sing something", Marguerite said to Lili. "Anything you know."

"Well, I remember 'Hi-Lilly Hi-Lo'. It's just an *old* song, but I used to sing it with my father."

"It'll do," Carrot-Top said, and he joined her as she sang:

"On every tree there sits a bird
Singing a song of love.

On every tree there sits a bird
And every one I ever heard,

Could break my heart without a word

Singing a song of love.
Hi-lilly hi-lilly hi-lo hi-lo,
Hi-lilly hi-lilly hi-lo."

The audience had grown larger, and soon they, too, with happy abandon, joined in the singing. When it was over and the audience applauded wildly, Carrot-Top threw his arms around Lili's neck and kissed her again and again, while Lili laughed joyously, unaware that it was Paul, the Angry Man, as she called him, who was really the voice of Carrot-Top and the other puppets.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

FINALE OF "SARVODAYA"

The final scene in the Gujarati Drama "Sarvodaya" shows the artistes: 1. Master Vasant: as "Rashni" with "Sudhir" his son dying in his lap. 2. Mr. Kacharlal: as Shyamlal "Rashini's" father. 3. Mr. "Suryakumar" as "Sudharker", Rashini's younger brother. 4. Mr. Amrit Jani as "Chamak". 5.Shrimati Saraswati as "Anjali", Rashini's wife. 6. Kumari Kusum as "Tarangini".

KINSEY REPORT Draws Fire

(Continued from page 6, col. 5)

convention against premarital relation.

FEELING OF GUILT

"Evidently," Dr. Kinsey writes, "The religious and public condemnation of petting has a minimal effect on the youth of more recent generations, since it has become a nearly universal practice. However, as the result of the condemnation, most of those who engage in petting do so with some sense of guilt."

"It is the church, the school, the home," says Dr. Kinsey, "which are the chief sources of the sexual inhibitions, the distaste for all aspects of sex, and the feelings of guilt which many females carry with them into marriage."

Dr. Kinsey's view is shared by anthropologist Margaret Mead, who had protested that girls taught from infancy to reject a man's advances can't be expected to change miraculously on her wedding night, and by many of the outspoken feminists, who feel that women are unfairly forced to comply with stricter standards than those for men. Besides leading to frigidly, those strict standards may do other harm, Dr. Kinsey holds. First, he says, during a man's most ardent years his wife may still be struggling to free herself from the inhibitions she was taught from childhood; by the time she has become more intrested in marital relations—an interest that may last into the sixties—her husband often has become less interested, owing to the normal male decline that comes with advancing age. The result, he says, may be a wrecked marriage.

Secondly "When frustrated or sexually unresponsive females attempt to direct the behaviour of other persons, they may do considerable damage.

As the directors of women's prisons, Dr. Kinsey told me, such inhibited women were extremely harsh in their judgments of inmates, not understanding other women's desires. As teachers of young girls, they constantly harped on the theme that all sex is bad, thus planting the same inhibitions in their young charges, and starting the cycle all over again.

"And it all takes root," claims Dr. Kinsey, "in the blank or sexually frustrated lives which our culture, paradoxically, has expected them to live."

Such allegations are sure to make the new Kinsey Report a highly controversial book. Clergymen and educators will point out that the Christian-Jewish concepts of morality have governed our civilization since the time of Moses. Many psychiatrists undoubtedly will protest that Dr. Kinsey has over-simplified the "psychologic" factors involved in promiscuity and the slowness of response in women. There will be disagreements, too, by physiologists, doctors, hormone therapists and marriage counselors—not to mention many readers of this article.

—P. G. F

Boxer Pups Deal Creates A Minor Traffic Jam

NEW YORK, (INS.

IF I were ten years younger, I'd buy myself a dog," the head of Clan Robb said, as he put down the evening newspaper. "Say a boxer with three pups."

"That isn't one dog, that four," I said. "And, besides, you're the one who's always said that dogs shouldn't be forced to lead a city life."

"I a am a man who can learn by example," Mr. B. Began, "and when I went out to buy this paper just now I saw a splendid example of how to win friends and influence women.

"As I walked up Sixth Avenue toward the newstand, a young fellow coming toward me was creating a kind of minor traffic jam."

"He was giving away ten dollar bills?" I guessed.

"He wasn't giving away anything but his name, address "and collecting the same from them in his little black book. And in the neatest, most respectable manner in the world.

"He had thought up a dodge, you can't beat. He was out walking a big, maternal boxer and three of the friskiest pups you ever saw, and you can't arrest a guy for that. Every woman in the Street was 'Oh-h-h-hing' and 'Ah-h-h-h-ing' over those dogs.

"Just as the lad got abreast of me, two of the prettiest girls I ever saw threw themselves at his feet to pet the dogs.

It was a less on in propriety for Emily Post. The young man stopped so the girls could admire his dogs, but he didn't try to speak to them. And the girls ignored him. They just talked to the pups, not to him."

"Their mothers should have warned them about talking to strange dogs," I said.

"Then one of the young ladies said to the other that she had always wanted a dog more than anything," Mr. R. continued, scorning the interruption. "That was the man's cue to say excuse me. Miss, but just by coincidence, I am looking for a good home for these puppies. Would you be interested in having one, when it is housebroken?"

"Of course, the girl had to reply. She said she would be the happiest girl in the world to have a Boxer pup, but she would have to consult her mother first. So the young man, still polite and aloof, said if he only had her name, he would be glad to call and find out in another 24 hours, if she really wanted the pup.

"Of course, they had to exchange names, addresses and phone numbers.

"About that time, I went across to get a package of cigarettes at Molly's Delicatessen. A minute later who comes in to buy dog food but the young man with his kennal in tow. And you know that pretty girl who lives on the fifth floor of this apartment house?

"Well, she was in Molly's too, and she began having hysterics of the pups. In two minutes, they were exchanging names, addresses and phone numbers, so he could call in 24 hours to find out if her father will let her have a pup. Can you beat it?"

"No," I said, "It's a better racket than all the lonely hearts clubs ever invented."

"That's amateur stuff", scoffed the head of Clan Robb. "This lad is destined to go places, all of them interesting. Why, if I were ten years younger."

"I'd buy a leash!" I said firmly.

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Keeping Fit Through Recreation

HOW TO MAKE BEST USE OF LEISURE

GOOD health is a human being's precious possession. A man may have fame, wealth, and talents—and a high executive position—but unless he also has a healthy body these are practically worthless to him.

The great majority of us can enjoy good health if we will cooperate with nature. All that is required is a reasonable degree of care and intelligence in the treatment of our bodies. Our spare time is an excellent occasion for this sort of recreation.

Our physical and mental systems must pay some tax for the privilege of living in these exciting times. All too frequently we do the same about this tax as about taxes on our incomes; we merely grouch about it. It does not do to think lightly of the penalties attached to weakness of body.

Business people burdened with responsibilities, harassed by petty annoyances, and driven to distraction by confused politics, philosophies and ideas, are perhaps particularly vulnerable. Except for their physicians, few people who are not in business realize how great are its demands upon a man's physique. The higher his position, the more responsibility he assumes, the greater the stress and the more restricted the opportunities are to care for health.

On Down Grade

Successful business and professional people usually hit their stride as they pass 40. They advance rapidly when they reach 45, and continue on at the same or at an accelerated pace until they knock themselves out.

Rarely is a newspaper issued that does not contain the record of the unexpected death of some business man in his prime.

Let's not waste time in repining this state of affairs or in seeking for the match that started the fire, but get busy putting the fire out.

One of the reasons behind the illness that afflicts people is their injudicious desire to get places, to do things, to be seeking success exclusively. They press on strenuously without diversion or rest. They subscribe to the outmoded idea society had of disapproving of play for adults. It was too frivolous. It wasted time. It was all sorts of things that were not good.

People who have given thought to the matter will not hesitate to say that leisure time may be the most important factor in keeping a person mentally and physically healthy. These are the hours for refreshing your life with thoughts and actions that are foreign to those that fill your workday. A lawyer who rigged up a carpenter's shop in his basement had the right idea. "When I'm working in my shop," he said, "I lose all thought of worry and responsibility, and my mind clears up like the air after a storm. I know it sounds silly, but when I finish something particularly fine, I feel as Leonardo da Vinci must have felt when he looked at his completed Mona Lisa."

Well-rounded leisure is part of a superior pattern of living.

Warning Signs

The human body needs regular rest periods and plenty of sleep in order to throw off accumulated poisons and allow the organs to recover from fatigue. The mind needs an airing and an opportunity to harbour new thoughts and ideas. The spirit needs up-lifting through contemplation. All of these are leisure time activities.

There is never a "right" time to take a rest. We make all sorts of excuses for staying on the job. When things are going badly, we say we cannot stop; when they are going well, we reason that we must take advantage of the trend.

The plain fact is, recognized since time immemorial but increasingly disregarded, that every person should play truant from work and affairs at least one day a week.

As to signs, strangely enough many of them are not physical pains, and this is a pity because we are more inclined to pay attention to a pain in some muscle than to the more subtle evidences of tiredness. One of the early signals that we need a rest is when we become irritable and bad-mannered.

When little things which would in the course of our healthy life be brushed off as we would brush off a fly become magnified into irritations which condition us to snap at our family and at our business associates, that is a signal that we need a change.

Medical men of the highest grade have been insistent of late years on the need for watchfulness to catch the early signs of fatigue. If you have tired spells, they say, if you feel you cannot keep up the pace with others, if you have aches and pains, if the last hour of the day finds you sluggish, if you are fidgety and restless, if your impatience with trifling mistakes and apparent slights causes your temperature to rise—that is the time to have a medical examination.

Fighting Worry

If you have been pronounced physically fit, if your physician can find no physical reason for your feelings of tiredness or your lack of interest, it is time to explore other avenues. No one in good health need ever be borne down by feelings of tiredness.

Perhaps the trouble lies in taking something too seriously. It can be eliminated by finding out what that something is.

A list of questions given by David Seabury in his helpful book 'How to Worry Successfully' may be effective. Here they are: "Who is using up my time? Who is confusing my mind? Who criticizes me? Who upsets my emotions? What activities are deflecting my attention? What things are bothering me? What are the things I need and can get but am neglecting? What are the things I am doing that someone else could do? What bad habits can I change that interfere with my accomplishment, such as procrastination or self-indulgence? What factors that affect my success do I neglect that I could attend to? What mood do I indulge in that waste my time, strength and attention?"

Try, urges Seabury, to correct one of these negatives per week. There can be no doubt but that getting handicapping factors out into the open in this way would give a person a good start toward healthy mental and physical living.

Here are four ways in which anxieties may be disposed with of: They become extinct if they actually come to pass; they become outgrown because we have developed beyond them; they become obsolete because circumstances have changed; they become irrelevant because we have achieved a sense of security in which they are no longer factors.

The answer to our problem is to face it and do something about it.

Some people say they worry because they have so many difficulties to face. But aren't many difficulties magnified because we hold them so close that they are out of focus? With imagination, resourcefulness and perseverance, a way can be found around most difficulties. Business people, of all others, should have that little extra margin of sense and effort to reduce difficulties to zero. To survey the field, to plan intelligently, to prepare completely, and to attempt with courage: these are prime requirements in business and they are the means to resolving difficulties.

Time Factor

Time, so far as individual is concerned, consists of twenty-four hours multiplied by 365 days, multiplied by "X" years. This is our life time.

Here is an interesting little sum to show how much of the time is our own—free time to do with as we wish. Not everyone will agree with it, because men and women have many differing opinions about leisure time. Some, for example, would count travel time as leisure time, because they use it pleasantly for reading. Some would not count meals as working time, because to them eating is a pleasure. Others count their evening romp with their children as a duty, and not leisure; or assign the evening devoted to service clubs to the "work" column; and some who make out-of-town trips for their employers would count all that time (even the movie and ball-game part of it) as working time. However, the figures do give a starting point for self-appraisal, and they will likely show that we have more time than we think available for building our bodies and minds into the healthy units they could be, and for expanding our interests.

Here is the table.

	hours
There are 365 days in a year	8,760
Deduct 8 hours a day for sleep	2,920
Deduct 5 days' work a week at 8 hours a day for 49 weeks (allowing 2 weeks' vacation and seven other holidays)	1,960
Deduct 2 hours a working day for travel	490
Deduct 3 hours a day for meals	1,095
Deduct 1 hour a day for dressing and undressing	365
	6,830
Hours left to do with as we please	**1,930**

This is equal to 80 days of 24 hours each—nearly 22 per cent of the year.

One approach suggested is that we appraise these 1930 spare hours at our current rate of earnings. In cash terms, are we getting health-building value out of every hour of leisure?

There is a pattern of use for leisure time that will return value far beyond dollar computation.

Waste of time is an easy path to follow. It is, in a French saying: the "Street of Lost Time." Two hours after meandering your way through a game of cards, riffling through the pages of a magazine, idly listening to the radio, or indulging in insignificant chit-chat, you suddenly realize that you might just as well not have been alive during those idle hours. Your investment of time returned you nothing.

We need an eye for the parings of time. If we wait for long stretches of leisure in which to begin something that will build our health, we may never begin. But almost every day there are quarter hours unaccounted for, unabsorbed by other things. In these small periods we may build creative activity in which we may exercise our ingenuity and express our personality.

And having decided to use them in this way, let us guard them against people who, with the best of intentions and the greatest entertaining value, would rob us of them.

ON COLORADO 'VARSITY CAMPUS

Pansy Joseph (left) of Lucknow and Sumitra Desai from Bombay on The University of Colorado Campus. They received their Master's Degree in Public Health Nursing in August.

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